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The Bombay Chronicle

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INSURANCE

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I6

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VOL. XIX NO. 228- BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

"My Heart Goes Out To Lancashire Workers In Their Distress"

GANDHI-IRWIN MEETING IN LONDON

Ex-Viceroy Pleads Not To Precipitate Matters

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Complete secrecy is maintained regarding Mahatma Gandhi's conversation with Lord Irwin and that of Sir Mahomed Shafi's. Though Gandhiji was closeted for over two hours with the ex-Viceroy it is difficult to make an intelligent anticipation. However, speculations are rife that Lord Irwin became uneasy in the course of conversation. Lord Irwin is reported to have pleaded with Gandhiji not to walk out of the Conference in the absence of a declaration of Britsh Government's policy. Lord Irwin seems to have laid emphasis on Britain's financial crisis which Gandhiji would have appreciated than he had hitherto done.

DR. ANSARI'S ABSENCE.

Gandhiji is feeling the absence of Dr. Ansari more and more. It is quite likely that he will tell the Minority Committee when it meets that it is sheer waste of time to discuss the minority problem in the absence of Nationalist Muslims who were deliberately shunted by Government with the object of placating reactionaries to gain a dominating position favouring Britain. It is understood that Mahatmaji is deeply concerned over the reports gaining currency that Muslims who are alleged to be plotting to dethrone the Kashmir ruler have received considerable assistance from a section of British manufacturers who have been refused monopoly rights in Kashmir mines.

WHAT CHARLIE THINKS OF GANDHIJI

Sunday School Teacher With Head Turned In Wrong Way

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Sequel to the Gandhi-Charlie interview, the comedian is wondering whether Gandhiji is right in denouncing modern machinery and thinking why money alone should control the world. He is puzzled over the whole situation, and though he disagrees with Mr. Churchill's imperialist views, he does not find in Gandhiji's views any solution to modern evils confronting mankind. He strongly believes that Gandhiji is a type of Sunday School teacher with his head turned in the wrong way.

MAHATMA AND BOYCOTT STAMPS

Breach Of Agreement If Used Now

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Mahatma Gandhi writing in the "Manchester Guardian" says that if any Congress authority used "Boycott British Goods Stamps" after the Delhi Pact, it was clearly a contravention of the agreement which declares only an economic boycott permissible. These stamps advocating boycott were used only during the Civil Disobedience Movement before agreement was reached and never afterwards. Where I had found any breach of the agreement I immediately did all in my power to stop it.

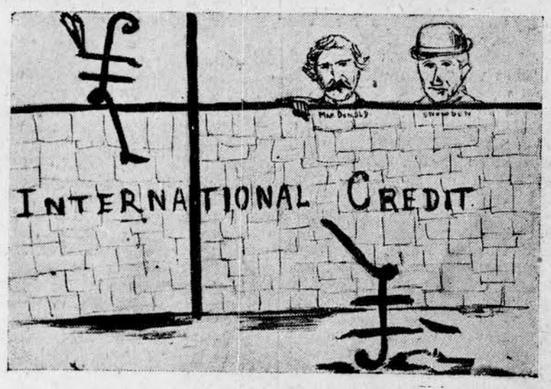
"LONG LIVE PEACE"!

Berlin Crowds Cheer French Ministers

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Berlin.—M. Laval and M. Briand who are on an official visit to Berlin arrived here at 8-37 this morning and were welcomed at station by Ministers Bruening and Curtius and French Ambassador Francois Poncet. Meeting with German Ministers was extremely cordial.

On emerging from the station they were heartily cheered by large crowds who repeatedly raised cries of "Long Live Peace". —Reuter.



Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall
Humpty Dumpty had a great fall
All the King's horses and all the King's men
Could not put Humpty Dumpty together again.

Muslim Delegates And Pacts With Tories

SIR ALI IMAM EXPOSES THEIR PRETENSIONS TO REPRESENT MUSLIM COMMUNITY

HINDU SABHAITES AGREE TO ACCEPT LUCKNOW PACT

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT).

LONDON, Sept. 27.

There is no truth in the report that Mahatma Gandhi asked the Muslim delegates to request Government to nominate Dr. Ansari or meet him.

Mahatma Gandhi refused their request to meet them in a private conference. The Muslim delegates are eager he should talk with them and hope they can cajole the Mahatma into surrendering himself to their influence.

MUSLIM REACTIONARIES WORRIED.

The Muslim delegates are worried over a new anxiety that Sir Ali Imam will expose their communalist and reactionary character. They are afraid that instead of Gandhiji or the Hindu delegates raising the question of their representative character it is Sir Ali Imam who will take the cudgels on behalf of the Nationalist Muslims and expose the fraud played on the British public by those responsible for the selection of the Muslim delegates DO NOT REPRESENT MUSLIMS.

Sir Ali Imam's presence has already the effect of making it known to the British public that selection of the Muslim delegates do not represent the great Muslim Community of India and Muslim opinion in India is divided.

Sir Ali Imam immediately after his arrival here put himself in closest touch with the various shades of opinion collecting evidence about the activities of the Muslim delegates, how they were endeavouring to enter into pacts and alliances with the Tories. Sir Ali Imam had prolonged conferences with Pandit Malaviya, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Dr. Sapru and is taking an early opportunity of meeting Gandhiji.

HINDU SABHAITES AGREE TO LUCKNOW PACT.

From conversations I gather the Hindu Sabhaites and other nationalist delegates are anxious to reach an agreement with the Muslim delegates by consenting to the Lucknow Pact for at least ten years with joint electorates provided men like Mr. Jinnah give up their demand the whole of the pact—separate electorates plus the remaining 13 points. By becoming a party to any one-sided deal their (Hindu Sabhaites') action will be tantamount to willing submission to the game of bluff started under the guidance of Sir Fazli Hussain. They don't want the Muslim reactionaries to succeed as otherwise it will amount to help to the contribution of a positively disastrous position unconsciously dividing the country into two communal compartments. The Sabhaites point their finger to the trouble in Kashmir and say that they have no hesitation in asserting that the turmoil is due to interested Muslim reactionaries reaped by outside British politicians who work for trouble in India to suit their own cause, when vital issues unfavourable to them are on the anvil at Whitehall.

BRITISH PUBLIC OPINION VEERING ROUND.

British politicians are thoroughly in a mess, the reality of which is brought home to the man in the street by the tri-party manoeuvring. Cloud of general election overhangs all issues and the rank and file following of the three parties is getting disgusted with the mirage of parliamentary democracy. With the pound falling and the prices of commodities rising the man in the street does not understand by the "National" Government formed with unstable position at home does not come to an agreement on the Indian issue and does not come out of the present financial morass. The Britisher is thus becoming more sympathetic towards Indian question faced with adverse hard realities, and the better section of British public opinion is seriously thinking whether it is not better not to interfere with India's affairs and not to bother with Lord Reading's declaration "Britain must have vigilant self-control over India's financial relations necessitating safeguards."

BRITAIN NOT PLAYING THE GAME.

Contrary to the wishes of the Muslim reactionaries who welcome the adjournment of the R. T. Conference in the midst of the General Election, the entire Indian Delegation including prominent States, are of opinion that the work of the Conference must continue uninterrupted. There is already a strong feeling —shared by some Princes even— despite Indian delegation's whole hearted co-operation Britain is not playing the game and it is time for England to prove the truth of the saying "Trust begets trust" by not allowing the Indian issue to hang fire.

IF BRITAIN MEANS BUSINESS.

A prominent British Indian delegate confided to me that if Britain means business, the General Elections must not come in the way of the solution of the Indian problem. British delegates consisting mainly of Lords or those whose seats are well secured, are not required to spend much time in their constituencies.

It is understood that Lord Sankey is drafting the Federal Structure Committee Report quickly, as he is anxious to leave the "National" Government in which he continues to hold office only for the Indian issue.

—:o:—

GANDHIJI LEAVES L ANCASHIRE FOR LONDON

Moved At Seeing The Plight Of Workers.

ATTENDS QUAKER PRAYER MEETING

Special To The "Chronicle"

WEST BRADFORD, Sept. 27.

Interviewed at West Bradford, Mahatma Gandhi referred movingly to the warmth of his reception in Lancashire and paid a tribute to the patience with which Lancashire was bearing distress. He said that he was oppressed by the widespread unemployment, but added that if settlement was reached, help which India could give would be only of limited character.

NEITHER PROGRESS NOR RETROGRESSION.

Asked how the General Election, if held, would assist his plans, Gandhiji said that it would depend on the attitude of the British Ministers. If they wished to postpone the proceedings of the Round Table Conference or avoid decision, he would go back to India and his return to Britain would depend on the situation. Gandhiji added that the Conference hitherto had shown neither progress nor retrogression.

Gandhiji In Beautiful Quaker Surroundings

(SPECIAL TO THE "CHRONICLE").

WEST BRADFORD, Sept. 27.

Mahatma Gandhi is spending Sunday in this part of Lancashire contrasting strongly with Darwen. Greyness and congestion of mill district have been replaced by a lonely farm in the beautiful English countryside. "Heys Farm" near West Bradford is amongst the spurs of Pennines and immediately towering above the room which Gandhiji has occupied is Pendle Hill, a spot famous in Quaker annals of the scene of activities of George Fox. Gandhiji though feeling cold somewhat in this elevated position, confessed this morning that he had never been so rested since he reached England.

TALK WITH MILL OPERATIVES.

After an unusually long walk Gandhiji had 150 minutes' discussion with about 20 operatives staying at the Guest House on the problem of Lancashire in relation to India and how improvement might be effected. Subsequently, he received a number of Pressmen clad in usual loincloth and shawls on the lawn from which a glorious view of the countryside is obtained.

MOVED BY WORKING PEOPLE'S AFFECTION.

"I never expected anything but courteous treatment from working people of Lancashire, but I am unprepared for manifestation of deep affection the crowd lining the streets yesterday spontaneously shows me. I shall for ever treasure that affection as one of the pleasantest recollections of my life.

Discussing the prospects of the success of the Round Table Conference, Gandhiji said, that prospects would be endangered if to British statesmen came to the conclusion that settlement with India was unnecessary to the solution of the economic problem. If, on the contrary, they felt that India was a factor in dealing with the domestic problem then the Indian question would gain great importance in their eyes.

FIRE OF SUFFERING.

Asked for his view in the event of failure of the Conference, Mahatma Gandhi said that then Heaven would help India. India must then go through the fire of suffering. India will not find peace unless she finds also her freedom. That is a settled fact."

MY HEART GOES OUT TO WORKERS.

Mahatma Gandhi said, he had experienced nothing but deep affection and kindness. He had had very friendly discussions and had learned something of the distress in Lancashire and his heart had gone out to the people.

He had already shown limited extent to which help from India was possible in the event of a permanent settlement. He was oppressed by the fact that unemployment was so wide-spread that help from India would affect only a small part. Distress was largely due rather to the world causes than to the Indian Boycott. He believed that the loss through boycott was only three per cent. It would be presumptuous for him to indicate other methods of alleviating or eliminating the present distress.

BRAVE WORKERS OF LANCASHIRE.

"My two days' contact with employers and the employed, said Mahatma Gandhi, "has shown me that the people of Lancashire have borne their distress very bravely and it has given me the keenest satisfaction that they have not shown any bitterness towards India. I regard this as a happy sign." —Reuter.

MAHATMA'S PROMISE TO LANCASHIRE

"It Will Be Foolish Not To Buy From English When She Is My Partner"

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Asked by Reuter at West Bradford to clarify his attitude regarding favouring British cloth, Mahatma Gandhi said that provided satisfactory political settlement was reached, he would agree to the prohibition of all foreign cloth except Lancashire cloth, which would be admitted to the extent of non-Indian cloth still necessary to supplement India's own supply. This, however, was subject to necessary conditions about the quality and prices being mutually arranged.

NO DISCRIMINATION AGAINST JAPAN.

There would be no discrimination againsIt Japan, but prohibition would apply to all foreign cloth except British.

Gandhiji added, "If we are using some foreign cloth, it will be foolish not to take from England if England is my partner and take from America, Italy, Japan or any other foreign country." Gandhiji emphasised that this statement was based on India being absolutely free and that there would, in any event, be no sacri-

(Continued on page 5.)

I. L. P. COMMUNIST MEETING

Hot Exchange Of Words

M. P. ON PLOT TO BLOW UP I. L. P.

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Sept. 26.

With reference to the joint meeting of the Independent Labour Party and the Communist Party held on Wednesday night, enquiries show that Mr. James Maxton was eager to scrap differences with the object of securing a common platform and face the working-class in the forthcoming elections. Though the Communists desire a united front, they believe that the I.L.P. policy will mean disaster. The gulf, therefore, was unbridgeable, "as the I. L. P. was partner in all the lies told by the Labour Party at the last General Elections."

PLOT AGAINST I. L. P.

At the meeting there was hot exchange of words, one I. L. P. member of the House of Commons naming "Mutiny" as the subtle Communist plot to blow up the I.L.P. The members of the I.L.P. strongly resent this treatment from Communists, particularly because in the absence of any influence with the Working-Class, it ill becomes them to go into hysterics.

"DAILY WORKER" RAIDED AGAIN

Appeal For Fund For Defence Of Printer

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Scotland Yard detectives raided again the "Daily Worker" Offices. The raid lasted for several hours and the paper has come out under strict police censorship. A large number of files and correspondence relating mostly to the unrest in the Navy was taken possession of.

PRINTER ARRESTED.

The Printer of the "Utopian Press" which was also raided was arrested under the Incitement to Mutiny Act of 1871. The paper has come out with several blank spaces owing to Police Censorship. The Printer is let on bail to-day on a sum of £500. Hearing of the case will be resumed early in October. The paper appealing for funds states that it was attacked because "We are the only paper fighting the National Government by organising the struggle of the Working Class against the economic plans and wage cuts".

ANTI-JAPANESE DEMONSTRATIONS IN HONG KONG

BAYONET CHARGE ON CROWD

Chinese Protest Against Occupation Of Manchuria

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Hong Kong.—The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders were compelled to make bayonet charge on a riotious crowd of 5000 making anti-Japanese demonstrations.

Sporadic demonstrations concerning Manchuria culminated last night after a violent day in the murder of a Japanese couple at Kowloon and savage wounding of their five children, one of whom has died and another is in critical condition. Numerous other attacks were launched against isolated Japanese by frenzied crowds.

The Highlanders have been called in to protect an outlying police station.—Reuter.

Aga Khan's Broadcast Address To America

MUSLIMS & FEDERAL INDIA

LONDON, Sept. 27.

In a broadcast address to America the Aga Khan, speaking on the ideals and immediate objects of the Indian Moslems, said The "Moslems want such Federal constitution for India as will safeguard their legitimate interests. They want something that will save them and their ideals from being submerged. They ask for adequate share in the Federal Legislature as also in the Federal Administration of India and they claim self-determination as well as fully autonomous administrations for all racial and linguistic areas and particularly those areas that have majority of Moslem population. They will resist to the last any attempt that, under colour of democracy, places them at the mercy of any other section. Muslims will, however, fight shoulder to shoulder with their Hindu brothers for constitution that will give India stable government of the people, by the people and for the people, for equal good and advancement of all and not for advantage of any particular caste or creed who would hold others in their grip."—Reuter.

CONGRESS VAN CARRYING SEVA DAL GIRLS HIT BY STONES

MISS KRISHNAKUMARI INJURED

Ugly Incident At Parel During Flag Salutation

A big stone was hurled at a Congress motor van by an unknown man near the Lal Maidan, Parel, Bombay on Sunday morning, injuring Miss Krishna Kumari Sirdesai, who was one of the occupants of the van.

The van was conveying women volunteers of the Hindustani Seva Dal and Desh Sevika Sangha from the Congress House to the Kamgar Maidan, Parel, where Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Congress President was to hoist the national flag.

STONE HIT THE VAN.

When the van was passing by the Lal Maidan, Parel, an unknown man aimed a huge stone at it. He then bolted. Miss Krishnakumari who had put her hand out of the van was hit by the stone in the elbow and was severely injured. The stone also damaged the body of the car. Miss Safia Somji, the G. O. C. of the Dal (Bombay branch) narrowly escaped being hit.

MISS SIRDESAI INJURED.

Miss Krishnakumari bled profusely from her hand and had to be treated for the injury at the K. E. M. Hospital. She was subsequently removed to the Congress Hospital.

It will be recalled that Miss Krishnakumari figured prominently during the last civil disobedience movement. She was one of those who defended the national flag when it was sought to be removed by the police from the Azad Maidan. The incident when she held by the flag inspite of lathi charges and did not part with it till she swooned, is still fresh in public memory.

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For First Sixteen Words

One Anna

For Each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

Situations Vacant

WANTED—CANVASSERS and SALESMEN. Apply immediately Box No. 1176, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5915

WANTED—A really competent DYER and BLEACHER well-versed both in theoretical and practical work in his line. Pay according to qualifications. Apply sharp with testimonials to the AGENTS, the Binod Mills Co. Ltd., Ujjain (C. I.)
A 3676

WANTED—BRANCH SECRETARIES to organise "the Plebeian Benefit Scheme" on Rs. 150/- per month. Selected candidates must invest Rs. 150/-. Particulars from PLEBEIAN BANKING & TRADING CO., LTD., 8/2, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
A (2)

POST—PRIVATE SECRETARY, possessing the highest qualifications in English; and must know Sanskrit. Salary up to Rs 2,000 according to qualifications. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc., by State Rules. Apply with photograph and copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, and without which no applications will be considered, before 5th October, 1931, to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to H. H. Shri Raj Rishi Dev of Alwar.
A 3684

GOLCONDA-HYDERABAD GOVERNMENT SOAP. Agents wanted. Write sharp KOHINOOR AGENCIES, 46, Samuel Street, Bombay, 3
T R 5874

WANTED—ORGANISERS on Rs. 150 to Rs. 300 including T. A. to organise agencies for sale of tea loose or packed of Ratuajhora Tea Co., Ltd. Apply with one anna stamp to:—JARDINE & CO., 172, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
A I

WANTED—General, special and CHIEF AGENTS on handsome Commission and some ORGANISERS on pay according to capacity throughout India and Burma for KAMALA ASSURANCE LTD., doing cheap Insurance business with unique previlleges. Particulars from Managing Agents, at 32-D, Harrison Road, Calcutta or from Chief Agents for Bombay Presidency to Box No. 99, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

GENERAL MANAGER required for COASTAL STEAMER SERVICE in India preferably with experience in Passenger and Cargo Tariff Rates, etc., also General Management of Steamers, Works and Stores. Salary will be paid according to experience and suitability. Applications to be submitted by the 15th October, 1931, and should give full particulars of age, experience and salary expected, also copies of testimonials which will not be returned. Apply Box No. 1179 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 3691

Situations Wanted

WANTED TYPE-COPYING WORK by an experienced Typist with his own machine or tuition upto English third standard. Please write Box No. 1178, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R5920

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CONSULT the wonderful Egyptian Spiritualist MAHOMED BEY now at Grand Hotel, Ballard Estate, Room No. 28. For five rupees he will read and give written answers for three questions on your paper, while retained in your possession with correct predictions. Questions by post, please address to his Special Office at Ballard Estate, 2nd floor Wakefield House, Fort, Bombay.
P R 5870

Matrimonial

WANTED—An English Educated healthy, fair HINDU LADY of any caste, aged about 25, to marry a widower, aged 42, who is a permanent Gazetted Officer. Correspondence confidential to Box No. 1170, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R 5899

Trade Announcement.

THE UNDERSIGNED intends to start new business and would be interested to hear from Manufacturers' (Indian Preferred) with terms and samples wherever possible. Also would be interested to represent manufacturers exclusively for Mysore State. Temporary address:—P. A. RAMCHANDER RAO, "Anandalaya", 5th Main Road, Chamarajpet, BANGALORE."

WANTED—Desirous efficiency in Hosiery Knittings in Rupees Forty only. Hosiery yarn and machines for sale at moderate price. Please write or see Mr. SEN, Elephant, Building, Fourth floor, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
T R5909

Motors and Accessories

STANDARD 1927 MODEL recently overhauled, upholstered, painted, to be sold at reasonable price. Best opportunity for buyers. Owner leaving Bombay. Apply Box No. 1173, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R5906

Books & Stamps.

AN AUTHORITATIVE BOOK ON BANKING:—Principal Davar on Law and Practice of Banking deals exhaustively with these subjects including Currency and Exchange problems. A book of living importance at the present time. Forewords by Justice Rangnekar and Sir Osborne-Smith of Imperial Bank. Publishers: Messrs. N. M. TRIPATHY & CO., Princes Street, Price Rs. 10.
L R5914

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M W5

WANTED STUDENTS—No matter where you live or what you do, we can make you an ACCOUNTANT for P. W. D., Railway, Municipal, Dist. Boards, Mercantile services, etc. Splendid Prospects for our students. Apply for free Prospectus, No. 168B and Calendar, 1931-32, to the REGISTRAR, THE INDIA SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTANCY, Post Box 2020, CALCUTTA.

Houses & Flats To Let

TO BE LET—MOTOR GARAGES at exceptionally reduced rent. Khetwadi Back Road, "Tulsi Building."
C R5776

AIRY, BRIGHT, UP-TO-DATE, FLATS with sea view in "Malabar Villas," Malabar Hill, Ridge Road, No. 40. Enquire on the premises. Palanji Joshi, Civil Engineer.
C R5757

TO LET—On Khar-Road, 14th Road, plot No. 400, ground floor of one storeyed building TO LET immediately. Very airy and commodious. Accommodation one big hall with dining-room combined, two bed-rooms, two bath-rooms, kitchen, privy with flush system, very sanitary and clean, facing westerly, with a nice compound all round. For rent and other particulars see Mr. Merwanji Nagporewalla. Soona-mer Villa, Linking Road, Khar.
C R300

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GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

THE TATA OIL MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the TATA OIL MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 28th Sept. 1931, at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1931, and the Report of the Directors and Auditors.
2. To elect a Director in place of Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt., C.B.E., who retires in accordance with Article 120 of the Company's Articles of Association, but is eligible for re-election.
3. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Dinshaw D. Romer, who retires in accordance with Article 120 of the Company's Articles of Association, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To elect a Director in place of Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, K.C.S.I., who retires in accordance with Articles 119 of the Company's Articles of Association, but is eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint the Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st September, 1931 to 17th October, 1931, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
TATA SONS, LIMITED,
Agents.
J. D. GHANDY,
Director.
Bombay, 9th September, 1931.
3589.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at Sudama House, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 28th day of September, 1931, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report, and the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1931.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj as a Director.
4. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Walchand Hirachand, who retires by rotation, but being eligible offers himself, for re-election under Art. 97 of the Articles of Association.
5. To elect a Director in place of Mr. H. P. Mody who retires by rotation but being eligible, offers himself for re-election under Art. 97 of the Articles of Association.
6. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st September, 1931, to the 17th October, 1931, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Sudama House,
Ballard Estate,
Bombay, 3rd September, 1931.

N. B.—The Dividend when sanctioned will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, on and after the 26th October 1931, to those shareholders, whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 19th September, 1931, to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted.
3580

Public Notices.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office, on Monday, the 15th October, 1931, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Letter from the Secretary, Children's Aid Society—Applying for a grant-in-aid for the Society.
2. Letters from the Secretary, Dhanvantary Arogya Mandir—Applying for an increased grant-in-aid for the Mandir.
3. Letter from the Honorary Treasurer, Work Guild, National Indian Association—Applying for an annual grant towards the Work Guild.
4. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Shree Samarth Vyayam Mandir—Applying for an increased grant towards the Mandir.
5. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Shree Samarth Vyayam Mandir—Forwarding copy of a report together with the audited balance sheet of the Mandir for the year 1930 and requesting that a larger grant may be sanctioned for the next year.
6. Letters from Mr. Wasudeo Vishnu Kelkar, and Mr. Vishnu Krishna Kelkar—Regarding the payment of the amount of Provident Fund standing to the credit of the late Mr. Padmakar Hari Dandekar, a teacher in the Municipal Marathi Boys' School at Wadi Bunder.
7. Letter from Mahmoodkhan Lalkhan, late Farrier in E Ward—Applying for a gratuity in respect of his service under the Municipality.
8. Letter from Balloo Tukaram, ex-Municipal employee—Requesting that he may be either reinstated in his former post or granted a gratuity for his service under the Municipality.
9. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Blind Relief Association—Forwarding copies of the Report together with the audited balance sheet for the year 1930.
10. Letter from the Secretary, Textile Technical School Supervising Committee of the Social Service League—Forwarding Report of the work done by the School during the year 1930.
11. Letter from Aaloo Pitha—Applying for the amount of the fund due to her deceased father Pitha Vala in respect of his service under the Municipality.
12. Letter from the President and Manager, Ayurvedic Dharmarth Dawakhana Mandal—Forwarding the report together with the audited statement of accounts of the Free Ayurvedic Dispensary at 1st Kamathipura for the year ending October, 1930.
13. Letter from Rama Govind, late lascar in the Works Engineer's Department—Applying for a compassionate allowance in respect of his services under the Municipality.
14. Letter from Jaham Sadoo—Applying for a gratuity due to his deceased father in respect of his service under Municipality.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE—

15. Forwarding, for information, the Commissioner's letter reporting the reduction made by the Improvement Trust authorities in the rents of two Blocks of their chawls at Foras Road hired by the Municipality for housing the conservancy labour staff.
16. Recommending sanction to the work of removing a tin shed from the nightsoil depot at Sandhurst Bridge and reconstructing it at the Parbhadevi Stables for garaging three cesspool lorries at an estimated cost of Rs. 445.
17. Recommending sanction to the work of shifting a refuse cart from the east of Dadar Station of the G.I.P. Railway to a site in Railway Yard and paving the site, etc., at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,063.
18. Modifying, subject to confirmation by the Corporation, Municipal Service Regulation No. 108, regarding the grant of maternity leave benefits to female Municipal employees of certain classes.
19. Forwarding, for information, a report from the Commissioner regarding the adjustment of the value of lost stores by debit to Stock Adjustment Account.
20. Forwarding, for information, a report from the Commissioner regarding the working of the Municipal crusher plants and requesting sanction to a transfer of Budget grants to meet the cost of removing the Crusher to Sewri and the tar mixing plant to Love Grove from Nowroji Hill.
21-22 Statements of Budget transfers in respect of amounts (21) not exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee and (22) exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Committee subject to the Corporation's orders.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE'S LETTERS.

23. Forwarding quarterly list of unanswered references from the Corporation.
24. Forwarding quarterly report of the Special Attendance Officer about the progress of Free and Compulsory Primary Education in 'F' and 'G' Wards.

LETTERS FROM THE COMMISSIONER—

25. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies for the month of August, 1931.
26. Forwarding lists showing the places where anopheleine mosquitoes were found breeding from 27th July to 29th August, 1931.
27. Forwarding for sanction a draft lease embodying revised conditions as settled between the Municipality and Mr. L. H. Kanhere in respect of the lease of a Municipal plot of land at Dadar.
28. Requesting sanction to his holding the office of Chairman of the Anti-Tuberculosis Sub-Committee of the General Committee of the Indian Red Cross Society (Bombay Presidency Branch).
29. Reporting on an application from Bai Mooli, widow of the late Megha Karson, a Municipal Scavenger, for payment of compensation for the loss of the life of her husband in the execution of his duties.
30. Requesting sanction to the transfer of certain Municipal land at Khed Tank to the legal heirs of the late Mr. Haji Ebraihim Haji Essack.
31. Requesting sanction to the sale to the Agents of the Elphinstone Mill, Ltd., of the land formerly covered by a water course and now forming a boundary line of the compound wall of the Mill premises.
32. Government letter—Appointing Mr. H. K. Kirpalani, I.C.S., as Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, vice Mr. A. R. Dalal, resigned.
33. Letters from Dr. Vasant R. Sanzgiri—Applying for leave of absence from the meetings of the Corporation and their Committees till the end of October, 1931.
34. Letter from the Honourable Sir Phiroze C. Sethna, Kt., O.B.E. —Applying for leave of absence from the Corporation's meetings.
35. Letters from (a) Mrs. Jivraj Goculdas Nensey and (b) Messrs. Moolraj and Jamnadas Goculdas Nensey—Thanking the Corporation for their Resolution of condolence on the death of Mr. Jivraj Goculdas Nensey.

MUNICIPAL SECRETARY'S LETTERS—

36. Submitting quarterly statement of undisposed of references before the Committees of the Corporation.
37. Submitting quarterly list of Resolutions passed by the Corporation calling for reports from the Commissioner which have not been received.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS—

38. From Mr. S. G. Keni, seconded by Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavale—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to whether the dead bodies of untouchables are allowed to be cremated or buried in the Hindu Cemetery near Antop Hill, and if not to report on the feasibility of providing a small cemetery for them in the neighbourhood.
39-41 From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—(39) For expressing the Corporation's opinion that heads of departments and other officers should not canvass votes from Councillors in regard to matters pertaining to themselves, their departments or Municipal administration, etc., (40) For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to the number of Municipal Officers and employees to whom study leave was granted and the expenditure incurred thereby by the Corporation, etc., and (41) For amending the Leave, etc., Regulations, so as to delete therefrom the Rules regarding the grant of Special Study Leave.
42. From Mr. B. P. Wadke, seconded by Mr. R. A. Gole and another Councillor—For requesting Government to take legislative measures for compelling landlords to reduce their rents with a view to giving relief to the poor and middle class people till such time as the present depressed conditions continue.
43-44. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—(43) For expressing an opinion that while effecting economies in Municipal expenditure, employees drawing Rs. 200 and under should not be affected and (44) For obtaining a report from the Standing Committee as to the savings effected by the adoption of the Commissioner's proposals for financing Loan Works expenditure this year from advances from Surplus Cash Balance, etc., instead of raising a loan for that purpose in the open market.
45. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For requiring all reports submitted by the Commissioner on Corporation Resolutions to be placed before the Corporation direct.
46. From Mr. S. G. Keni—For requesting the Commissioner and the Standing Committee to make a provision in the next year's Budget Estimates for the laying of a 6" water main in Road No. 19-C, Sion Road.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES OF THE CORPORATION.—

47. Regarding the desirability of acquiring additional land near the existing Mohamedan Cemetery at Mount Road.
48. Regarding the question of lighting a certain portion of the road leading to Antop Hill.
49. Regarding the question of the appointment of two Probationers in the Assessment and Collection Department.
50. Regarding the question of the recovery of the Riot Tax by Municipal Agency under section 45 of the City of Bombay Police Act.
51. Regarding a draft rule laying down the procedure to be observed in filling up vacancies that occur in the Special Committees.
52. Regarding the question of devising means to minimise the hardship caused to the inter and third class passengers at the Bombay Central Station.
53. Regarding the question of laying down a definite policy in respect of the Corporation's expenditure on the obligations transferred to them under the Police Charges Act.
54. Regarding taxes and other charges received from the Tramways Company during the year 1927-28.
55. Regarding the question of changing the designation and revising the salary of the post of the Secretary, Schools Committee.
56. Confirmation of the Proceedings of the Special Committees.
57. Schools Committee's letters—Forwarding printed copies of the Proceedings of the Committee's weekly meetings.

By order of the President,
A. V. SABNIS,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 26th September 1931.
3693.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913 and THE INDIAN WOOLLEN MILLS LIMITED (In Vol. Liq.)

NOTICE.

THE MEETING of the Shareholders of the above named Company, called for to-day having been ADJOURNED for want of quorum the Adjourned Meeting of the shareholders will be held at the Office of the Liquidators at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 3rd day of October, 1931 at 2 p.m. (S.T.)

Dated this 26th day of September, 1931.

S. B. BILLIMORIA,
For Self and Co-Liquidator.
3695

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE MILL-OWNERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LTD., desire to notify their members that the Registered Offices of the Association now situated in Temple Bar Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay, will be removed to the second floor of PATEL HOUSE, CHURCHGATE STREET, BOMBAY, from 1st October, 1931.

All correspondence should therefore be addressed to the new address from that date.
3692

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of One Rupee and two annas per Share, for the year ended 31st March, 1931, was declared at the Twelfth Ordinary General Meeting of the Company, held on the 25th September, 1931, and was made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 23rd October, 1931, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Members on the 14th day of September, 1931.

By Order of the Board,
R. J. DUFF,
General Manager.
Bombay, 26th September, 1931.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS, if any, should be notified to the Company without delay.
3694

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SYED MAHOMED MIYA ASHRAFMIYA and ASHRAF MIYA MAHOMED MIYA, both of Bombay have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office, No. 25-27-31, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land of Quit and Ground Rent tenure together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Narayan Dharu Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 43-7/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 579, New No. 7315, Old Survey No. 2892 and new Survey No. 1295, Cadastral No. 1256, Mandvi Division and bounded on the East by Narayan Dharu Street, on the West by Sweeper's passage, on the North by the property of Umar Khamissa Dalal, on the South by Abdul Karim and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 919 and Street No. 14.

Dated this 25th day of September, 1931.

F. J. JESIA,
for Messrs. Dallas and Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3687

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In Insolvency No. 509 of 1932.

Re: MEMMAL SHAMDAS, a firm, ... Debtors,
Ex parte: VARJIWANDAS C. SHROFF ... Petitioning Creditors
and
Messrs. SOONDERDAS DWARKADAS & CO. ..... Applicants,
vs.
SHANTRAM SHAMDAS and SAINGDAS SHAMDAS ..... Respondents.

To,

(1) SANTRAM SHAMDAS
and
(2) SAINGDAS SHAMDAS.
The Respondents abovenamed.

Notice under O. XXI, r. 37 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby required under O. XXI R. 37 of the Code of Civil Procedure to appear in person before the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 16th day of October, 1931, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why you should not be committed to Jail in execution of the Order made against you on the 2nd day of August 1929, in the above matter.

Dated this 10th day of April, 1930.

Seal of the High Court Bombay.

(Sd.) E. FAHEY,
for Prothonotary & Senior Master.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL.

The 5th day of May, 1931.

Messrs. SOONDERDAS DWARKADAS & CO.,
Attorneys for Applicants.
3686

YOUR FORTUNE

SEND us a Post Card with the name of any Flower together with your name and address. And we shall send you by V. P. P. for Re. 1. only, a detailed account of your forthcoming 12 months showing among other things profits and loss in business promotion, transfer and reduction in service births, marriages, happiness, and bodily ailments and directions will also be supplied to safeguard yourself from the coming evil influences of the Stars. A trial will convince you of the accuracy of our prophecies.

N. B.—A REWARD OF RS. 500 WOULD BE AWARDED IF PROVED OTHERWISE.

THE AMERICAN CHAMBER OF ASTROLOGY,
P. O. Box No. 4, Delhi.

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ALL LINKED UP

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KOLHAPUR.—Shri Laxmi Motor Works, Shahupuri.
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SAWANTVADI.—Union Cycle Co. & Motor Agency.
SHOLAPUR.—Sholapur Motor Stores, Morarji Peth.
SIROHI.—Desi Tarachandra & Co.
SURAT.—Dharraj J. Parmer, Esq., Kanpith
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WHEN HE FACES BRITISH WORKERS.

Gandhiji Hopes To Convince Them Of Indian Attitude.

SIR P. PATTANI AND INDIAN FEDERATION.

(From Our Correspondent).
S.S. "RAJPUTANA."
Friday, Sept. 11.
(BY AIR MAIL).

PORT MARSEILLS.

It is a matter of course that within a few hours we shall land on the shores of Marseilles. All the passengers are in a terrific hurry packing up their baggage. However there is one passenger who is an exception, who, instead, has been kind enough to grant an interview to me on board the ship. He is Mahatma Gandhi. He seems to be unconcerned whether he lands in an hour or after twenty-four though there are clear lines written on his forehead of his anxiety to make a final dash to London to attend the Round Table Conference without any delay. With his characteristic smile he responded to my request to answer some of the questions that I had in my mind.

At the outset I asked Mahatmaji how he, in view of the fact that at the first session of the Round Table Conference the proposal of Mr. N. M. Joshi for recommending Universal Franchise was said to have been turned down, proposed to enforce the resolution on Fundamental Rights passed by the Karachi session of the Congress. In reply Mahatmaji stated: "I do not know that the proposal was turned down. In any case there appears to be no bar for re-opening any question. Every decision taken at the last Conference was provisional.

Answering another of my question whether he had received any invitation from men like Lord Rothermere and Mr. Winston Churchill to discuss political issues with them in view of the reports published in some of the Egyptian papers that Mahatmaji declared that while in England though he may not meet his own friends he will take early opportunity to meet the above gentry who believed that he was the enemy of the Empire, Mahatmaji said: "I must not be made responsible for reports no matter by whom made. I have received no invitation from the parties mentioned in the press reports."

WHAT ABOUT WORKERS.

My third question was: "How will you convince the working class of Lancashire and other industrial centres of Great Britain who have been told by the diehard Press that you are responsible for their starvation due to unemployment caused by the Boycott Movement in India that you are deeply concerned with peace and contentment not only of India alone but of the whole world." Mahatmaji promptly replied: "I hope to convince them because what I say is absolute truth. But whether I convince them or not it is not my concern. My concern is to place before them the facts as I know."

As it was rumoured in India that Mahatmaji will seek the audience of His Majesty the King with a view to put before him the minimum demand of the country, I requested Mahataji to enlighten me. In answer he stated: "I propose to do nothing of the kind for the simple reason that as a Constitutional Monarch he can officially receive no deputation."

ADEN SPEECH.

Referring to his speech at Aden on way to London it was stated that Mahatmaji had appeal to the Brabe Arabs to help the Congress. I, therefore, questioned him whether it meant that if he has to restart the non-co-operation movement on peaceful and non-violent lines he would call upon the Arabs to start a similar movement as was felt by a section of the audience. Answering the question he said: "Evidently my speech has not been properly understood. My appeal to the Arabs referred to in the question was not in connection with any prospective civil disobedience. My appeal was in connection with the problem of Hindu-Muslim unity. They could shame both the Hindus and the Muslims into coming to terms.'

My final question was whether 'you propose to ask the Indian students reading at various British Universities to return to India with a view to constructive work in the villages instead of seeking career in different professions, to which Mahatmaji said: "I do not propose to make any public appeal to students. For one thing it is outside my province at the present moment. I am simply a peace messenger. I cannot afford to distract my attention by anything that does not concern the immediate object of my mission."

SIR P. PATTANI INTERVIEWED.

According to Sir Prabhashanker Pattani constitution making is not a very easy affair. While we can draw upon several Federations in the world in an attempt to build up the Indian Constitution, it must be clearly understood that the Indian constitution will have to be suitable to the popular conditions as existing in our country In most of the Federations of the world, the federating units generally have been individually run on similar systems of rules. for example, the States which federated in America individually on similar line and it was this similarity of administration that made American Federation an easy solution. In India units that are intended to federate have absolutely different systems of rules. British India is run on democratic lines whereas Indian States are autocratic authorities. A fusion of these two different "crisis," on the face of it, appears to be difficult and yet if India is to be one nation then the two different systems will have to come together, no matter what sacrifices are required on the part of both of them. Without mutual sympathetic approach, no Federation can be brought about and if it is forced it will not work without friction. And every one knows that friction cannot make for peace but for trouble and tumult.

WORK TO CREATE TRUST.

It would be wiser, therefore, to establish at first just a touch that would by frictionless working create trust between the two federating parts, as a result of which closer union may gradually be established, resulting into an eventual fusion of interest and common existence, not in exterpation of individualities but in a mutual recognition of separateness of entities to begin with and then an agreed determination to work together. If the beginning of this character establishes mutual trust and goodwill, a much intimate touch is bound to create one entire India. British Indian, entity, therefore, should be maintained as it exists to-day. It should be the whole of British India as a unit that should federate with the States collectively as another unit. If Provinces and States federate individually, it would divide India into a kind of a tribal country and although in times of peace things may appear to go well in times of trouble and invasion it is feared that the country cannot rise to the occasion with one voice or with one purpose. There should be no germs of disruption in the constitution which undoubtedly will do harm if British India is to be divided into several federated units, especially because here is unfortunately at present communal division in its population.

MIONRITIES.

Referring to minorities, Sir Prabhashanker maintained that the minorities must be protected. Here is he main cause of our trouble. Minorities must have assurances from the majorities for their undisturbed existence. These assurances should be of a nature which would not give to the minorities prepetual right for grievances. Otherwise, that would keep up constant friction in the community and the community. This condition can never make for peaceful of any nation. Democracy means rule by majority and while minorities cannot be wiped out by force of the majority, they should have a mind to gradually merge into the political life of our country whilst retaining to themselves the communal life of the community, which is religious freedom, protection of personal laws, culture, facilities for nominal education, if they so desire, employment in services by Conventions equivalent to the per centage of the population and such other matters of customs which do not interfere with the national life of the country. From this point of view, the Mahomedan community can ask for such protection of communal sentiments but their contribution to the political life of the nation should be as if they were no separate community at all. The main question amongst the Mahomedans to-day is the question whether the elections shall be separate or joint electorates. To have separate electorate means to have two separate political parties in the country not based on the consideration of political policies but on the consideration of religion and communal rights. Such separation can never make for one united country and those therefore, who insist upon joint electorate insist not upon personal grounds but on the grounds of national well-being. The system of joint electorate brings the people together by having to work jointly at the elections. To secure votes communities have to intermingle to make friendship and mutality of interest in elections will gradually develop into mutuality of thoughts and work together One mind in all communities can only arise from joint electorate But while the principle of joint electorate is the 'sina quo non' of a democratic country, the country has also to face certain facts. If substantial minority refuses, no matter what safeguards are provided, to have joint electorate then a devise for separate electorates will have to be adopted for a prescribed period. care being taken that separation should not be of a nature that will perpetuate communal divisions

WHAT MAJORITY CAN DO.

The majority party can make a sacrifice because they are conscious of their strength. but the minority party can be excused for their fears, arising out of their weakness for number. If minorities can be persuaded to see the great consequence of a combined will, they will, it is expected. come to some reasonable understanding. But should they fail to appreciate the situation, I would let them have anything they want they want because I do not believe in any forced combination. However, the Mussalmans may well bear in mind that when they their separate electorate and reserved seats there will asise amongst several Mahomedan communities a tendency to have a share in their reserved seats for several sub-division of the Muslim community viz., the Sunis. the Khojas. the Memons. the Pathans. the Bohras. etc. If the sub-civisions are to be avoided the main division should discover and approach a reasonable combination. The argument of the minorities is that they must have independent provinces in order that if community A harasses community B where it can community B can harrass community A where it can. If this argument is to prevail, then the future constitution of India, in the opinion of Sir Prabhashanker, will be a constitution for mutual harrasment and for mutual help.

FUTURE OF STATES.

Referring to the future of the Indian States Sir Prabhashanker said that it was another main question requiring consideration. "But it is not at all so difficult," added Sir Prabhashankar, "as the Minority Question. So long as their Treaty Rights remained intact, the Princes will not, I expect refuse to join hands in the common working of such a department of administration in which British India and they by common consent co-operate to work together. The contact that will be established to-day will have gradual influence on the administration of the Indian States. Whilst knowledge and experience of practical administration of the State is likely to contribute to the betten working of the Federal system, the advantages will be mutual and out of this mutuality will arrive commoness of purpose which will in course of time give birth to common administrative life in the country. The line of clevage, if any, between British India and the States is so distinct that we can discard sentiments altogether and can easily provide for safeguards."

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION FLOOD RELIEF WORK.

The Ramakrishna Mission Flood Relief party, working through 13 Centres in Bengal, distributed 480 mds. and 36 seers of rice to the distressed people of 262 villages during last week, in addition to their previous distributions. The distress of the people is as acute as ever. Hundreds of the flood-stricken people are flocking daily to their Centres for help.

As the relief workers are handicapped for want of funds, the Mission appeals to the generous public to contribute their mite to help the suffering humanity. The Contributions (both in cash and kind) will be received and acknowledged by The President, Sri Ramakrishna Math, P. O. Belurmath, Ramkrishna Ashram, Khar, Bombay 21.

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A STATESMAN LOOKS AT SCIENCE.

Gen. Smuts On The Scientific World Picture Of To-day.

In the course of his presidential address before the British Association, General Smuts made a length survey of the modern trends in Science which he summarises with his conclusions as under:—

In the ultimate physical analysis science reaches a microscopic world of scientific entities, very different in character and behaviour from the microscopic world of matter, space and time. The world of atoms, electrons, protons, radiations, and quanta, does not seem to be in space-time, or to conform to natural law in the ordinary sense. The behaviour of these entities cannot be understood without the most abstruse mathematics, nor, apparently, without resort to apistemological considerations. We seem to have passed beyond the definitely physical world into a twilight where prophysis and metaphysics meet, where space-time does not exist, and where strictly casual law does not apply. From this uncertain nebulous underworld there seems to crystallise out, or literally to materialise, the microscopic world which is the proper sphere of sensuous observation and of natural laws. The pre-material entities of units condense and cohere into constellations, which increase in size and structure until they reach the macroscopic stage of observation. As the macroscopic entities emerge, the space-time field and appropriate natural laws (mostly of a statistical character) emerge "pari passu". We seem to pass from one level to another in the evolution of the universe, with different units, different behaviour and calling for different concepts and laws. Similarly, we rise to new levels as later on we pass from the physical to the biological level, and again from the latter to the level of conscious mind. But—and this is the significant fact—all these levels are genetically related and form an evolutionary series; and underlyini the differences of the successive levels, there remains a fundamental unity of plan or organisation which binds them together as members of a genetic series, as a growing evolving, creative universe.

NEW MONISM.

In the second place, let us see how commonsense deals with this macroscopic world. On this stage commonsense recognises three levels of matter, life and mind as together composing the world. But it places them so far apart and makes them so inherently different from each other, that relations between them appear unintelligible, if not impossible. The commonsense notions of matter, life and mind make any relations between them, as well as the world which they for, an insoluble puzzle. The older science therefore attempted to reduce life substantially to terms of matter, and to put a question mark behind mind; and the result was a predominantly materialistic view of the world. The space-time relatively concept of the world has overcome the difficulty by destroying the old concept of matter, and reducing it from a self-subsistent entity to a configuration of space-time—in other words, to a special organisation of the basic world-structure. If matter is essentially immaterial structure or organisation, it cannot fundamentally be so different from organism or life, which is best envisaged as a principle of organisation; nor from mind, which is an active organiser. Matter, life and mind thus translate roughly into organisation, organism, organiser. The all-or-none law of the quantum, which also applies to life and mind, is another indication that matter, life and mind may be but different stages or levels of the same activity in the world, which I have associated with the pervading feature of whole making. Materialism has thus gone by the board, and the unintelligible trinity of commonsense (matter, life, mind) has been transformed and put on the way to a new monism.

CREATIVE ADVANCE.

In the third place, the iron determinatoin of the older science so contrary to direct human experience, so destructive of the free activity of life and mind, as well as subversive of the moral responsibility of the individual, has also been materially recast. It was due to the Newtonian casual scheme which has been profoundly shaken by recent developments. Relativity reduces substance to configuration or patterns, while quantum physics,....give definite indications in determinism in nature. In any case life through the ages shows clearly a creative advance to ever more complex organisation, and even higher qualities, while mind is responsible for the creation of a whole realm of values. We are thus justified in stressing along with natural necessity, an increasing measure of freedom and creativeness in the world, sufficient at least to account for organic evolution and for appearance of moral law and endeavour. This liberation of life and spirit from the iron rule of necessity is one of the greatest gains from the recent scientific advances. Nature is not a closed physical circle, but has left the door open to the emergence of life and mind and the development of the human personality It has, in its open flexible physical patterns, laid the foundation and established the environment for the comming of life and mind. The view, to which Huxley once gave such eloquent and poignant expression, on a dualism inplanted in the heart of nature, of a deadly struggle between cosmic law and moral law, is no longer justified by the subsequent advances of science.

AONTHER DUALISM.

But, in the fourth place, another dualism on a wider reach has appeared, which makes the universe itself appear to be a house divided against itself. For while the stream of physical tendency throughout the universe is on the whole downward, the organic movement, on this planet at least, is upward, and life structures are on the whole becoming more complex throughout the course of organic evolution. From the point of view of physics, life and mind are this singular and exceptional phenomena, not in line with the movement of the universe as a whole. Recent astronomical theory has come to strengthen this view of life as an exceptional feature off the main track of the universe. For the origin of our planetary system is attributed to an unusual accident, and planets such as ours with a favourable environment for life are taken to be rare in the universe. Perhaps we may even say that at the present epoch, there is no other globe where life is at the level manifested on the earth. Our origin is thus accidental, our position is exceptional, and our fate is sealed with the inevitable running down of the solar system. Life and mind, instead of being the natural flowering of the universe, are thus reduced to a very casual and inferior status in the cosmic order.

WHAT ASTRONOMY SAYS.

According to astronomy, life is indeed a lonely and pathetic thing in this physical universe—a transient and embarrassed phantom in an alien, if not hostile, universe.

Such are some of the depressing conclusions from recent astronomical theory. But in some respects they have already been discounted in the foregoing. For even in life be merely a terrestrial phenomenon; it is by no means in an alien environment if, as we have seen reason to think, this is an essentially organic universe. In its organic aspects the universe is on the way to life and mind, even if the goal has been actually reached at only one insignificant point in the universe. The potencies of the universe are fundamentally of the same order as its actualities.

Then again, it is possible that the physical configurations of the universe are permeated with other forms of life and of spirit, of which we have no experience or conception; forms of life which are not, like ours, of the hydrocarbon type, but are matched to the physical conditions which exist in other parts of the universe. In any case, the very possibility of science depends on an intimate relation between the mind and the physical universe. Only thus can the concepts of mind come to be a measure for the facts of the universe, and the laws of nature come to be revealed and interpreted by nature's own organ of the human mind. Besides science, we have other forms of this inner relation between the mind and the universe, such as poetry, music, art, and religion.

THE HUMAN SPIRIT.

The human spirit is not a pathetic wandering phanton of the universe, but meets with spiritual hospitality and response everywhere. Our deepest thoughts and emotions and endeavours are but responses to stimuli which come to us, not from an alien but from an essentially friendly and kindered universe. So far from the cosmic status of life and mind being degraded by the newer astronomy and physics, I would suggest an alternative interpretation of the facts, more in accord with the trend of evolutionary science. We have seen a macroscopic universe born or revealed to consciousness out of a prior microscopic order of a very different character. Are we not, in the emergence of life and mind, witnessing the birth or revelation of a new world out of the macroscopic physical universe. I suggest that at the present epoch of the cosmic process we are the spectators of what is perhaps the grandest event in the immeasurable history of our universe, and that we must interpret the present phase of the universe as a mother and child universe, still joined together by a placenta which science in its divorce from philosophy, has hitherto failed to unravel.

THE CONCLUSION.

Piecing together these clues and conclusions; we arrive at a world picture fuller of mystery than ever. In a way it is closer to commonsense and kinder to human nature than was the science of the ninteenth century. Materialism has practically disappeared, and the depotic rule of necessity has been greatly relaxed. In ever varying degree the universe is organic and holistic through and through. Not only organic concepts, but also, and even more so, psychological concepts are becoming necessary to elucidate the facts of science. And while the purely human concepts such as emotion and value, purpose and will, do not apply in the natural sciences, they retain their unimpaired force in the human sciences. The ancient spiritual goods and heirlooms of our race need not be ruthlessly scrapped. The great values and ideals retain their unfading glory and derive new interest and force from cosmic setting. But in other respects it is a strange new universe, impalpable, immaterial, consisting not of material or stuff, but of organisation, of patterns or wholes which are unceasingly being woven to more complex or to simpler designs. In the large it appears to be a decaying, simplifying universe which attained to its perfection or organisation in the far distant past and is now regressing to simpler forms—perhaps for good, perhaps only to restart another cycle of organisation. But inside this cosmic process of decline we notice a smaller but far more significant movement—a streaming, protoplasmic tendency; an embryonic infant world emerging, throbbing with passionate life, and striving towards rational and spiritual self-realisation. We see the mysterious creative rise of the higher out of the lower, the more from the less, the picture within its frame-work, the spiritual kernal inside the phenomenal integuments of the universe. Instead of the animistic or the mechanistic, or the mathematical universe, we see the genetic, organic, holistic universe in which the decline of the earlier physical patterns provides the opportunity for the emergence of the more advanced vital and rational patterns.

In this holistic universe man is in very truth the offspring of the stars. The world consists not only of electrons and radiations, but also of souls and aspirations. Beauty and holiness are as much aspects of nature as energy and entropy. Thus "in eternal lines to time it grows," an adequate world view would find them all in their proper context in the frame-work of the whole. And evolution is perhaps the only way of approach to the framing of a consistent world-picture which would do justice to the immensity, the profundity and unutterable mystery of the universe.

Such in vague outline is the world-picture to which science seems to me to be pointing. We may not all agree with my rendering of it, which indeed does not claim to be more than mere sketch. And even if it were generally accepted, we have still to bear in mind that the world picture of to-morrow will in all probability be very different from any which could be sketched to-day.

LOAN OF MAMLATDAR FROM GOVERNMENT

Chief Officer For Nasik Municipality.

(From Our Correspondent)
NASIK, Sept. 23.

The question of appointment of chief officer in place of late Mr. Saney, was decided yesterday evening, when the municipality appointed a sub-committee of two members: viz., Rao Bahadur Pradhan, M.L.C., and Mr. Fattechand Chunilal, the ex-president and present president respectively. It may be recalled that applications for appointment of a chief officer were invited in June last, when about 150 applications were received. A sub-committee selected and recommended 10 candidates for selection of one best suited. Amongst the 10, there is one Mohomedan gentleman Mr. Shaikh, holding diplomas of European Universities. Mohomedan members were insisting on appointing Mr. Shaikh, as he was apparently the only candidate with European qualifications. Different members suggested various names.

But a surprise was caused when a resolution was sent in about a week ago by Rao Bahadur Pradhan, M.L.C., to the effect that in view of approaching Simhast Fair an efficient officer was necessary and thus to approach Government for loan of an office of the rank of Mamlatdar. It may be noted that a resolution almost similarly couched was moved a few days ago but it was then unanimously defeated, whereas yesterday not only those who condemned it, voted for it, but even the Nationalists supported its inclusion for the consideration of the above sub-committee. Many spirited protests were then made that question of approaching the Government for the loan of an officer instead of selecting one out of about 150 applications was nothing short of admitting their, (members) inability to tackle the simple question of appointment of chief officer and was derogatory to the powers of municipality.

NATIONAL PARTY IN KATHIAWAR.

Rajkot Muslims' Proposals.

(From Our Own Correspont)
RAJKOT, Sept. 23.

All preparations for the session fo the Memon Conference are now nearly at an end. At the ensuing conference the members will come in large numbers. Loudspeakers should be installed, Seth Adamji Haji Dawood will pseside. The propagandists have done good work and have returned here for doing organisation work.

3 Khojas of Jamnagar, who had taken part in Youth League, are asked to explain why they attended the League through summons by the Council of Amrell.

H. H. the Aga Khan has accepted resignation of Sjt. Madhani, President of supreme council, and Sjt. Ismail Punja of Jamnagar is appointed in his place.

The public are dissatified with municipal affairs and delay in disposal of the work. The authorities should promptly take this into consideration.

The Muslims of this place intend to form a Nationalist Party in Kathiawar and some serious discussions are going on in other parts also. The intellegent group feeling the realities of Nationalism is now trying to unite under one banner of Nationalist Party and increase its strength.

ADULT EDUCATION CLASSES.

Prof. P. A. Wadia writes:—

We are glad to announce that a provisional committee has been formed for the purpose of conducting classes and study group for the benefit of all those who have had no opportunity of obtaining higher education. These classes will be conducted in English. Each class will meet once a week for a period of ten weeks, beginning about the middle of November in convenient centres. Graduates will not be debarred from attending these classes. If there is a demand for the formation of study groups in subjects other than those mentioned below the organisers will make an endeavour to meet the demand. A nominal fee of one rupee will be charged per subject. The time of meeting of the various groups will be so arranged as to make it possible for an individual to join more than one study group. Provisionally the following subjects are offered for study groups.

SUBJECTS.

Civics.
English Literature.
Economic Theory.
Principles of Physics.
Public Administration.
Education.
Psychology.
Indian Economics.

For further information those who are anxious to join the groups and others who are interested can put themselves in communication with Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao, Wilson College, Bombay, 7.

PERSONS CONDUCTING THE GROUPS.

Professor P. A. Wadia.
Professor F. C. Afonso.
Professor R. D. Choksi.
Professor R. M. Joshi.
Professor H. J. Taylor.
Professor R. P. Patwardhan
Miss B. H. J. Rustomjee.
Dr. B. P. Hivale.
Professor V. K. R. V. Rao.

Film

White Teeth turned dull by Film

The new way dentists urge to restore teeth to dazzling brilliance—to combat dental troubles

SCIENCE has made a significant discovery. The cause of dull, discolored teeth is found to be the chief cause of serious tooth and gum disorders. That cause is a film that forms on teeth.

You can feel film with your tongue—a slippery, viscous coating. It clings to teeth and gets into crevices and stays. It absorbs stains from food and smoking, turns white teeth "off color" and clouds their brilliance. Germs by the millions breed in it, and they, plus tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

PUBLIC LECTURE AT GHATKOPER.

Under the auspices of the local Prohibition Committee Sjt. Elwin will deliver a public lecture at 7-30 a. m. (to-day) (Monday) at the New Jain Upashraya (Panshadshala) hall.

SYMPOSIUM ON "DRAMA"

To-day (Monday) a Symposium on the above subject will be held at B.E.S. & T. Company's Conference Room at 5-45 p. m. (S.T.) Mr. T. P. Kailasam will take part.

REPRESSION IN DHRANGADHRA.

Under the auspices of Dhrangadhra Praja Mandal, there will be a public meeting of Kathiawar people at Heera Baug Hall (C. P. Tank) to-day, (Monday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) when several leaders of Dhrangadhra and Halvad and States' People's Conference will speak on the recent repression in Dhrangadhra State. Sjt. Jamnadas Madhavji Mehta will preside.

BOMBAY HAWKERS' UNION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Hawkers' Union a procession of Hawkers of Bombay will start to-day (Monday) at 2 p. m. (S. T.) from Union's Office at Pydhoni and will pass through J. J. Hospital, Bellasis Road, Foras Road, Nul Bazar, Madhavbaug, Bhuleshwar, Zaveri Bazar, Crawford Market and will terminate at Azad Maidan. The Hawkers will also declare a peaceful and voluntary hartal as a protest against the policy of the authorities concerned.

"PRESENT EXCHANGE CRISIS"

To-day's Lecture At Jinnah Hall

Under the auspices of the Bombay Youth League, a public lecture will be delivered by Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao on the "Present Exchange Crisis" at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the People's Jinnah Hall, to-day, (Mondday). Mr. Jamnadas Mehta will preside.

"HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL."

The Organising Secretary announces that regular training classes for Bal-Balikas will be held on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 5-30 to 6-30 p.m.

All former Bal-Balikas who have received training and also those who wish to enroll now should attend on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays regularly.

CALCUTTA SWADESHI MELA.

A Swadeshi Mela will be held at 137, Bowbazar Street Sealdah, Commencing on 3rd October. Huge display of Swadeshi goods will be made.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

From 1st Oct. 1931, the rates per word for telegrams to Tanganyika Territory. Belgian Congo and Territory of Ruandaurundi Via (1) Eastern Zanzibar (2) Eastern Zanzibar Daresalaam (3) Eastern Daresalaam respectively will be increased by two annas for ordinary and French Government, one anna for deferred and British Government, six pies for daily letter telegrams wherever such rate exists.

Press rates remain unchanged.

CHIRNES SATYAGRAHA ANNIVERSARY.

Chirner Satyagraha Anniversary was observed on the Sept. 25 (Friday) at Chirner Akkadevi Hills on Satyagraha Maidan. Senapati Bapat presided.

About two thousand villagers from surrounding villages were assembled on the Maidan. Police arrangements were elaborate.

Senapat Bapat was taken in procession to the Akkadevi Hills. It was proposed to the chair after his speech all stood silent for two minutes and offered prayers for the departed souls.

At night, a public meeting was held when a purse of Rs. 51/ was presented to the Senapat by the Envel Taluka Congress Committee. Senapat spoke on the work of Congress and foreign cloth Boycott.

2nd TRIUMPHANT WEEK
THE RIALTO
THE HOME OF FOX TALKIES.
TODAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Love Life, Laughter, Pathos and suspense are the vibrant force of the screen's most stirring Human Drama
EAST LYNNE
Mrs Henry Wood's Novel
ALSO
BRITISH MOVIETONE NEWS
Including
M. GANDHI'S
HOSTES GETTING READY THE PARTMENT IN WHIC HE IS TO STAY.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT UNFURLS NATIONAL FLAG AT KAMGAR MAIDAN

Symbol Of National Honour Which Should Be Protected With Life

The National Flag Salutation at Kamgar Maidan, Parel, on Sunday was an imposing ceremony. There was a large mixed gathering and the volunteers were on the maidan half an hour earlier. In right military fashion they occupied their position according to their standing orders of the Hindustani Seva Dal. Prabhat Pheries from different directions also joined in the function and by 8 a.m. near the dais was seen a host of the tri-colour waving in the morning breeze.

PRESIDENT'S ARRIVAL.

Punctually at 8 a.m. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the Indian National Congress, arrived and he was escorted to the dais to the tune of the national band and national slogans. Prominent among those present were: Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. Y. J. Meherally, Mr. Jinabhai P. Joshi, President of the F Ward District Congress Committee, Mr. S. K. Patil, Secretary of the B.P.C.C. Miss Maniben Patel. Miss Sofia Somji who was in charge of the women volunteers of the Hindustani Seva Dal and several other Congress workers. Clamorous cheers greeted the National Flag when it was unfurled by the President of the Congress. The Flag song was then sung in chorus.

PROTECT THE FLAG.

Sardar Vallabhbhai made a brief speech in Hindustani. He said that day the National Flag had established itself in the heart of every Indian and the immense sacrifices made by the country to protect it from insult and injury had given it a deep meaning and significance. The flag represented the national honour and self-respect and any injury or insult to the flag meant injury and insult to the entire nation. It was, therefore, their duty to protect the flag even at the cost of life, for no sacrifice was greater when it was made in the cause of national freedom, and the National flag was the symbol of freedom. Proceeding the Sardar drew particular attention to the charkha which adorned the White of the Flag. He referred to the great social and economic importance of the Charkha in the national polity. It was a perpetual reminder to the people that India lived in the villages of the half-starved and exploited millions. He concluded with a fervent appeal to the people to protect the flag from every attack and injury.

After singing the Flag song and National Anthem (Bande Mataram) the gathering dispersed amidst shouts of "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai", "Bande Mataram, etc.

Flag Salutation At Congress House

Under the auspices of the Girgaum D. C. C. the Monthly Flag Salutation Ceremony was held in the Congress House at 7-30 a.m. on Sunday the 27th inst. when Prof. Gharpure, Vice-President of the Girgaum D. C. C. hoisted the Tricoloured National Flag.

After hoisting the Flag, Prof. Gharpure addressed the gathering on the importance of continuing the Congress activities more vigorously as their beloved leader was fighting for them in England and his strength depended on their faithfully carrying out the Congress Programme.

Sjt. Niphadkar, Secretary of the G.D.C.C. then appealed all to enlist their names for spinning during the "Akhanda Charkha Week" both in day and night time. The Committee's Office is kept open between 8 a.m. and 10 a.m. and between 6 and 8 p.m.

ENSUING CORPORATION ELECTIONS

Congress Municipal Party's Programme

INVITATION TO CANDIDATES

The Joint Hon. Secretaries, Congress Municipal Party writes:—

Gentlemen and ladies desiring to stand as Congress candidates at the ensuing Municipal Elections are requested to send in the names to the B.P.C.C. Secretary together with the pledge forms duly signed, a copy of which can be had from the Congress House. The form of the Congress Pledge is as follows:—

I desire to stand on behalf of the B.P.C.C. (The Congress Municipal Party) as a candidate from the ..... Ward or such Ward as the Sub-committee of the B.P.C.C. may assign to me, for the election to be held in the month of January 1932, to the Municipal Corporation of Bombay.

PLEDGED TO CONGRESS CREED.

I hereby declare:—

1. I subscribe to the creed of the Congress, and I am member of the Ward , D.C.C.
2. I am a habitual wearer of Khadi.
3. I agree to encourage the removal of untouchability and the promotion of inter-communal unity.
4. I agree to be bound by such other programme, rules and regulation as the Congress Municipal Party may adopt for the conduct and management of their affairs in the Corporation.
5. I agree to obey the mandate of the party issued from time to time by the Congress Municipal Party.
6. I agree to pay a sum of Rs. 50/ in advance as my first instalment of the election expenses and promise to pay in advance such other sums as the Sub-committee of the B.P.C.C. may fix as my share from time to time.
7. I shall not join any other party or group in the Corporation.
8. I undertake to resign from the Corporation on being called on to do so by the party on receiving a mandate in that behalf from the Working Committee, the All-India Congress or the Indian National Congress.

The last date for the applications to reach this office is the 15th October 1931.

CONSTITUTION OF PARTY.

The Congress Municipal Party will represent the Congress in the Corporation of Bombay and carry out its policy and programme in so far as they are applicable to civil administration.

2. The Party will consist of:—
   (a) Official members, i.e., such members of the Corporation as are elected on the official ticket.
   (b) Associate members, i.e., such members of the Corporation as pledge themselves to obey the mandate of the party, provided that their number does not exceed the official number.
3. The Party will frame its own constitution and perform its function with reference to civic matters in accordance therewith. Such constitution shall be approved by the B.P.C.C. before coming into force.

NO FAITH IN RAILWAY COURT OF ENQUIRY

Mr. Ruiker On Union's Mandate

(From a Correspondence.)

A very largely attended mass meeting of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union was held in the tiffin shed, Matunga, on the 22nd inst. Mr. R. S. Ruiker addressed the meeting and explained to the workers how in the interest and discipline of the Union it was necessary to suspend Kulkarni, Sardesai and others. He exhorted the workers not to be a party to the revolt of Kulkerni and Co. but to loyally carry on all mandates of the Union. Referring to the Court of Inquiry he said that Commissions, and Committees are only meant to distract the attention of the workers and advised the workers not to put much faith in the Court.

Mr. Zulmiram the Organising Secretary of the Union then moved resolutions (1) protesting against the prosecution and arrest of Comrade M. N. Roy and demanding his immediate release and (2) also against the action of the Government of India in not appointing a Conciliation Board to settle the disputes of the G. I. P. strikers.

SIKH DEMANDS

Akali Dal's Cable To Gandhiji

The following telegram has been sent to Mahatma Gandhi at India Office, London, by Akali Dal on Friday last:—

"Akali Dal Bombay, respectfully draws your attention to services rendered during the last Freedom struggle by them and request you to keep in view the demands submitted by the All-Parties Sikh Conference at Delhi while negotiating the communal settlement."

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS.

Lady Hotson lunched with the Stewards of the Western India Turf Club Ltd. at the Turf Club House on Saturday the 26th inst. H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Lady Hotson attended the races in State the same day.

KONKAN FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

As a result of the appeal issued by the Sneha Vardhak Samaj of Virar for collecting funds for the Konkan Flood Relief Fund, the Samaj has been able to collect Rs. 748-4-0 and the same has been remitted to the Central Committee of the Konkan Flood Relief Fund, Bombay.

CONGRESS OBLIGATION TO LABOUR

Mr. Pende Presents Tramway Men's Case Before B. P. C. C. Sub-Committee

The first sitting of the Committee appointed by the B.P.C.C. to inquire into the grievances of the Tramwaymen's Union took place in the Congress House, on Saturday, the 26th inst. at 3 p.m. Messrs. Lalji Pendse, V.H. Joshi, Shinde and Narkar represented the workers. While Messrs. Nariman, Brelvi, Dhondo and Purshottam Tricum, members of the Committee, were present.

After the Committee deliberated on the method and procedure of inquiry, the Union deputation was called upon to place their case. Mr. Lalji Pendse on behalf of the Union made the following preliminary remarks:—

TRAMWAYMEN'S UNION CASE.

Before we proceed with the task of presenting to this Committee the horrifying tale of the employees of the Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Co., Ltd., I propose to extend on behalf of our Union our warmest thanks for the readiness with which you agreed to work on this Committee. After listening to the broad vision of the Union, Mr. Tricumdas was convinced that there were reasonable grounds for the consternation prevailing among the workers. He did not fail to foresee the state of affairs this city would be thrown into should the trouble reach a deadlock. In order therefore, to avert a probable catastrophe, he set about to get this Committee appointed which is commissioned to inquire into the grievances of the workers, and to place them before the public at large.

That this Committee of yours is not meant to function as a mediation panel nor is it in any way going to jeopardise the liberties of our Union in independently dealing with the situation arising out of the issues developing between the Tramway Company and the Union. The Committee will judiciously go through the case of the Union, and of the Tramway Company, should it care to submit one and therefrom to submit to the public the opinion it forms.

While, therefore, agreeing to appear before your Committee to place our case, we do look upon the individual members and the organisations they represent to stand by us in all the steps. We hope, the Congress will not overlook its obligations to the workers in their hour of need and if our impression is correct, we think this Secretary of the C.L.C. has extended to us such an assurance.

PROPOSED ENHANCEMENT IN REGISTRATION FEE OF POSTAL ARTICLES

Bombay Shroff Association's Resentment

Bombay, Sept. 24.

The Hon. Secretary, Bombay Shroff Association addressed a letter, on behalf of the Committee, to the Government of India (Department of Industries and Labour) in connection with the proposed enhancement in the fee of registration of inland postal articles. He stated that the rates of postal articles such as, one anna embossed envelopes, inland postal parcels etc. have already been raised, and that the policy of the Government in imposing fresh burdens on trade has caused great resentment in the public and the commercial community. He further stated that at this time of acute economic and distress the right course to make up deficits was not additional taxes but retrenchment and rigid economy on all sides. He hoped that Government would abolish the proposed enhancement in the fee in the wider interests of trade and business.

HARTAL IN DHRANGADHRA CONTINUES

(From A Correspondent).

WADHWAN CITY, Sept. 26.

To-day is the sixth day of hartal in Dharangadra. Parcels of newspapers are snatched and newspaper agent, Chemist Jeshanke, was deprived of his licence. In Sitapur, businessmen were threatened by police to open their shops.

In Dharangadra, Patels of every community are summoned but none responded. One Vora gentleman was beaten in Sitapur. Volunteer Pranlal was roughly handled in Dharangadra station limits by a state policeman. Shivandandjee visited Halvad leaders on Halvad station. He also saw Kanta Ben, a veteran woman leader of Dharangadra. She assured Shivanandji of women's determination.

Dhrangadra State delegates will muster strong on Monday here.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Foreign Cloth Boycott and Swadeshi Committee of the B.P.C.C. will be held today (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House.

"M. N. ROY WEEK" INAUGURATED

Shower Of Nickels And Coppers From Workers' Pockets

RELEASE OF M. N. ROY DEMANDED

Red Flags and Red banners bearing the inscription "Release M. N. Roy" were much in evidence in Bombay on Sunday when several Labour Unions in co-operation with the Naujuvan Bharat Sabha, the Bombay Youth League and the "M. N. Roy Defence" Committee inaugurated the "M. N. Roy Week." The object of observing the "Roy Week" is to raise a fund for the defence of Mr. M. N. Roy, the Indian Communist of international fame, who is standing his trial at Cawnpore "for waging war against the King."

STREET CORNER MEETINGS.

Street corner meetings were addressed by Labour leaders especially in the Parel area and subscriptions amounting to Rs. 300 in all were collected during the day. Many a worker contributed nickels and coppers in the boxes taken round the mill area.

RELEASE M. N. ROY.

A resolution demanding the unconditional release of Mr. M. N. Roy was passed at a meeting held on the Chowpaty Sands on Sunday evening. The meeting also resolved to launch a movement for the freedom of the press and platform and free expression of political opinion.

"A GREAT BLOW TO WORKING CLASS MOVEMENT."

Mr. R. S. Ruikar, who presided over the meeting, in his speech said that the arrest of Mr. Roy was a great blow to the working class movement and that they should not only contribute to the fund for his defence but should agitate for his unconditional release. Mr. Roy, he said, had rendered services not only to India but to other countries and in fact he was an international figure.

Mr. Tayeb Sheikh said that the workers and peasants had lost a champion by the incarceration of Mr. Roy. It should be their duty to work for his release.

Messrs. V. R. Kalappa, C. K. Narayan Swamy, Y. J. Meherally, Sardar Jamiatsingh, and Miss Maniben Kara also addressed the meeting.

M. N. ROY WEEK

To-day's Programme

1. Street Corner Meetings at 12 noon near the gates of the Mills.
2. Distribution of literature.
3. Mass meeting at Ferguson Road, at 6-30 p.m. President:—G. L. Kandalker.

Speakers: S. C. Mahapankar, T. Shaikh, Zulmi Ram Choudhary, Laljee Pendse.

GANDHIJI LEAVES LANCASHIRE FOR LONDON

(Continued from page 1.)

fice of India's interests for the benefit of Lancashire. Gandhiji is returning to London to-night.—Reuter.

GANDHIJI MEETS BRITISH WORKERS

"Unable To Hold Out Any Hope"

(Special To The "Chronicle.")

SPRINGVALE (Lancashire), September 26.

Cotton interests hope that a number of delegates to the Round Table Conference will visit Lancashire during the course of the Conference and to-day's conversation which Mahatma Gandhi had with employers and operatives was quite distinct from any plans that may be made for the visit.

FRANK AND FRIENDLY.

To-day's meeting, though quite unofficial, was the most important meeting in connection with the present visit. Proceedings throughout were frank but most friendly, and Mr. Barlow informed Reuter that Gandhiji had succeeded in putting the case in a way that made it clearer to the majority of those present than ever before.

BOYCOTT EXPLAINED.

Mahatma Gandhi emphasised that the boycott was essential to the success of the hand-spinning movement which, though primarily economic, had also great social significance. He explained the reasons for choosing hand-spinning and said that hitherto no effective substitute had been found. Gandhiji denied that the boycott was specifically directed against Britain and maintained that the general economic condition of world and especially the lowness of prices of commodities were more responsible for the poor demand than boycott.

CAN GIVE NO HOPE.

Mr. Barlow added that politics were outside the scope of discussion but Gandhiji stated that if what he considered the proper and necessary relationship between India and Britain was established, he well believed that it would be possible to make arrangements whereby considerable English cloth could be imported into India, but he indicated plainly that he was unable to hold out the hope of Lancashire regaining the trade of former magnitude.

INDIAN MILLS.

Gandhiji replying to questions said that the condition of Indian mills varied. He believed that those which were British owned were on the whole much better than indigenous ones, though some of the latter were good or better than any in the world. Gandhiji professed astonishment at what he had seen of the degree of comfort and housing conditions of Lancashire work people.

MAHATMA TO MEET TYPICAL LANCASHIRE WORKERS

A Free And Frank Discussion

(Special to "The Chronicle")

Springvale (London), Sept. 26.

That Mahatma was somewhat fatigued by yesterday's journey would appear from the circumstance that after rising at four in the morning for prayers he returned to his couch, and slept for half an hour later than he intended, and it was not until 6.30 a.m. that he set out on a walk with his Quaker host Charles Hayworth.

Gandhiji later attended a Quaker service in silent prayer. He in the afternoon, meets Mr Barlow, Chairman of the Manchester Chamber, and to-morrow hopes to pass a restful day at Guest House organised by Hayworth at West Bradford, Lancashire, for the use of labouring classes. It is hoped that at this unfrequented spot, he has an opportunity of meeting typical Lancashire workers resting at the Guest House, and that they will be enabled to acquaint Gandhiji with their position freely and frankly and unembarrassed by the presence of others.

He returns to London on Sunday night sleeping on train.

PROTEST AGAINST PRESS BILL

Parsi Rajkeya Sabha's Warning

The following resolution has been passed by The Parsi Rajkeya Subha.

While reaffirming its faith in the creed of Non-violence, the Parsi Rajkeya Subha records its emphatic protest against the New Press Bill, the firing on the Bengal Detenues at Hijli the mysterious and mischeivous hooliganism at Chittagong, and the proposed linking of the Rupee to the sterling.

The Subha warns the Government, that its present policy, instead of pacifying the people of India is causing greater resentment, and that any depletion or shipment of India's Gold Reserve will surely arouse bitter indignation and opposition throughout India.

ARRESTED WHILE PICKETING A TODDY SHOP.

MR. UDMOLLU MARCHED TO POLICE STATION.

The Captain of the Byculla District Congress Committee and one of the members of B.P.C.C., Mr. H. E. Udmollu, was arrested on Sunday evening while picketing toddy shop No. 76 at Kamathipura 6th Street, owned by a Parsi gentleman. As soon as he was arrested, his wife picketed the shop till it closed.

He was, however, released after his statement was taken and the owner of the shop was asked to summon him in the court.

"CONGRESS" EDITOR RELEASED

(From Our Correspondent).

MADRAS, Sept. 26.

Mr. M. Annapurniah, Editor "Congress," was released from the Vellore Jail at 10 a.m. to-day, though his release was due only on October 1.

Mr. Annapurniah will be arriving in Madras to-morrow.

FRENCH AIR MAIL PLANE

Breakage Of Petrol Tank

RANGOON, Sept. 27.

The French air mail plane which returned here owing to breage of petrol tank cock left at 5-30 this morning for Calcutta.

The Dutch Air Mail plane which arrived here yesterday morning, left ten minutes later for Bangkok.—A. P.

PARSIS TROUNCE SARASWATS

Clock Saves Catholics From Defeat

HOLIDAY CRICKET

A brilliant third wicket partnership between Contractor and Kalapesi, the Parsi Quadrangular speed bowler, secured an overwhelming victory for the Parsi Gymkhana against the Goud Saraswat XI on Sunday. The match was watched by large holiday crowds.

PARSIS PILE UP RUNS.

Playing first the Parsis piled up 193 runs for the loss of 3 wickets. Contractor scored a fine century and remained not out while Kalapesi hit 54 and was also unbeaten.

7 WICKETS FOR 5 RUNS.

The Goud Saraswats were dismissed very cheaply for a paltry score of 94, Kalapesi shattering 7 wickets for 5 runs apiece.

The Goud Saraswats were trounced by 3 wickets and 99 runs.

The following are the scores:—

PARSI GYM.

Name	Score.
F. M. Bharucha	10
M. J. Vakil	15
N. D. Marshall	0
H. N. Contractor (not out)	100
E. K. Kalapesi (not out)	54
G. R. Dastur	Did not bat.
E. P. Morris	"
R. F. Vakharia	"
A. C. Santoke	"
P. D. Adenwalla	"
S. K. Sorabji	"
Extras	14
Total for 3 wkts.	193

Bowling Analysis:—
Wagh 2 for 55.
Gavankar 1 for 37.

GOUD SARASWAT C. C.

Name.	Score.
Bhandarkar	24
Telang	0
Dhunakkar U. V.	0
Dalvie	1
Wagle	11
Aras	5
Dhunatkar M. V.	23
Dhabolkar	3
Palekar	3
Garankar	1
Wagh (not out)	0
Extras	12
Total	94

Bowling Analysis:—
Marshall 3 wkts. for 33 runs.
Kalapesi 7 wkts. for 34.

CATHOLIC GYM. DRAW WITH HINDU GYM.

The clock saved the Catholic Gymkhana from a heavy defeat at the hands of the Hindu Gymkhana. The Hindus scored 209 for the loss of 9 wickets, C. N. Mehta being the top scorer with 77 runs to his credit. The Christians replied with 104 run also for 9 wickets. The match ended in a draw owing to want of time.

The following are the scores:—

HINDU GYM.

C. N. Menta 77; S. L. Pavaskar 11; L. P. Jai 15; B. D. Jog 47; R. R. Wadkar 2; S. S. Dongre 6; R. G. Gharat 1; C. H. Chandarana 1; A. D. Mundye 30; V. S. Dongre (not out) 16; C. M. Rana (did not bat).

Total 3. Total for 9 wkts. 209

CATHOLIC GYM.

E. G. Pereira 1; S. D'Souza 8; P. F. Pereira 29; P. N. Pereira (not out) 30; J. N. Carvallo 2; P. Edwards 13; W. F. Fernandez 1; A. C. Pereira 3; D. M. Pereira 0; F. X. Sauto 4; L. Pereira (did not bat). Extras 8.

Total for 9 wkts. 104.

ISLAM GYM.'S VICTORY OVER BOMBAY GYM.

By a margin of 16 runs the Islam Gymkhana 'B' team defeated the Bombay Gymkhana 'B'. The following are the scores:—

ISLAM GYM. 'B'.

M. Shaffi 24; M. Eman 3; Ali Merchant 20; Murad 3; A. A. Jardanwalla 26; Surti 10; Kadri 27; S. Khairaz 18; S. K. Kadri (not out) 15; Golimahomed 8; Zaveri (not out) 5. Extras 2.

Total 162.

Bowling Analysis:—
Peterson 1 wkts. for 24 runs.
Peel 2 wkts. for 35 runs.
Norman 3 wkts. for 31 runs.
Hee 2 wkts. for 40 runs.
Bracken 1 wkts. for 27 runs.

BOMBAY GYM. 'B'.

J. F. Petrie 2; B. Butcheu 25; A. L. Turner 20; W. H. Cunningham 10; C. E. Berry 0; G. A. S. Noronan 10; H. E. Lees 9; P. S. Mellor 5; B. Peel 4; A. B. Peterson (not out) 21; J. A. Jenkins 22; Extras 18.

Total 166.

Bowling Analysis:—
M. Shaffi 5 Wkts. for 22 Runs.
Goolamahomed 1 Wkts. for 24 Runs.
S. Khairaz 3 Wkts. for 37 Runs.
Zaveri 2 Wkts. for 29 Runs.

GANDHI SEVA MANDAL.

The Council of the above Mandal will meet at 9 p.m. to-day (Monday) at Bhageshwar Bhuwan, Chonkar Peth, Dadar to fix the programme of the Gandhi Week Celebration when all the friends who desire to co-operate in the celebration are requested to attend.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER, 28, 1931.

"DAY-LIGHT LOOT"

The nation has with one voice condemned the Government of India's decision, dictated by the British Government, to link the Indian rupee to the now reclining British sterling. Businessmen and laymen, politicians and economists, have all joined in the condemnation, barring, of course, a few who are too accustomed to echo their masters' voice to change their ways all of a sudden Even the present Legislative Assembly, which we recently found so very subservient in some other vital matters, has carried by a large majority of 64 votes to 40 Mr. Chetty's resolution condemning Government's decision. Under the rules of the Assembly the paragraph of the resolution condemning the announcement of Sir Samuel Hoare was deleted but whether the paragraph was retained or not, the vote of the Assembly made it quite clear that it, in this respect, loyally voiced the indignation of the country at the outrageous attempt of the Secretary of State to make India a mere instrument for the aggrandizement of Britain. Mr. Chetty's resolution summed up all that could be said against the present exchange policy on which the Government have embarked, though we do not think the reference in it to credits in favour of the Government of India in London by the British Government was quite necessary or happy. One can imagine the revulsion of feeling in the Assembly if one notes that even persons of the type of Sir Muhammad Yakub and Sir Abdul Qayum refused to vote with the Government on the resolution A similar resolution was unanimously carried by a monster meeting on the Azad Maidan in Bombay where several speakers described the policy of frittering away India's gold resources for the benefit of Britain as "broad day-light loot." So wide-spread are the fears of such "loot" and so far-reaching would be its consequences that a simple Professor of Science and humanitarian worker like Dr. P. C. Ray has felt constrained to warn Government against the certain ruin in which their Currency policy would involve Indian trade and agriculture. And the apprehensions in the minds of millions of cultivators are best expressed in the significant question which Sardar Vallabhbhai said at the Bombay meeting they have now begun to ask: "What shall we do with the paper money in our possession when the Government are fast losing the gold meant to support the paper currency?" The most effective warning was given by the Sardar when he declared that on the day of reckoning that was not far off the British Government would be held accountable for every ounce of gold taken out of India illegitimately and against her will.

The economic consequences of Government's rash decision to link the rupee to Sterling are now obvious to every thinking Indian who knows how disastrous the effects of the 18d. ratio have been. These effects will, of course, continue so long as Government refuse to let the rupee find its own level but force up its value against the inevitable sagging tendencies by contracting the currency and frittering away the already depleted gold reserves. Sjt. C. V. Mehta pointed out at the Bombay meeting that the proposal to link the rupee with Sterling was rejected even by the Hilton-Young Commission. With England now crying for more gold and casting wistful glances on Indian gold reserves and with a subordinate irresponsible Government here ready to submit to British dictation, it is all but certain that more gold would be transferred to Britain in the name of regulating gold sales, silver currency would be further contracted to prop up the ratio, bank rate would go further up and trade, industry and agriculture would be starved for lack of credit facilities. Those who sow the wind may continue to escape retribution, but Indians will have to reap the whirlwind.

There is, however, one redeeming feature in the situation, from the political point of view, it is that at a psychological hour the Government have betrayed their real designs in all their virtuous talk of maintaining India's credit at all cost and in insisting on due "safeguards" for this purpose. Now a school boy can see for whom the "safeguards" were really meant. Those who light-heartedly surrendered certain "safeguards" at the last session of the R. T. Conference are now aghast at their innocent blundering and are openly grateful to Congress for insisting on the whole question of safeguards being reconsidered with a view to only such safeguards being finally accepted as may in the interests of India herself. All right-thinking Indians now realise that the most important safeguard is that against any further possibility of India being exploited by Britain. That safeguard is complete Swaraj for India.

TAGORE SPEAKS

No ordinary situation draws Poet Rabindranath Tagore into the storm and stress of current politics. But as he himself said in addressing a huge public meeting at Calcutta attended by a lakh of people to protest against the Hijli shooting, he "could not deny the call of the victims, whose voice has been silenced for ever by homicidal callousness of their appointed guardians." We doubt if it is possible for any one to condemn more severely the conduct of the Hijli Camp officials. The Poet also characterised the shooting as "both tragic and cowardly in its brutality" and "one more of the signs of deterioration that has enfeebled the moral character of British rule in India." He warns England that though "our people may not have the physical means of resisting injustice," no power can prevent our passing "a moral judgment" and that on moral judgment "every Government, however utterly alien it may be must depend for its very existence." But, surely, Indians are not to be content with passing a moral judgment. They will resist injustice by all peaceful legitimate means.

BUY MORE KHADDAR

In passionately appealing to the people of Bombay to buy more khaddar and yet more khaddar, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel commended to them the excellent example of the peasants of Ras and the mill workers of Ahmedabad who, although very poor themselves, stick to khaddar either purchased or made by themselves. It is encouraging to note that his appeal was responded to with many orders for khaddar, large and small, and many gifts of money or ornaments in aid of khaddar. But a great deal more needs to be done by the people of Bombay who, as the Sardar suggested; can well afford to clear the Khadi Stock still remaining with the Spinners' Association. It is, however, to be noted by all concerned that occasional gifts of money or ornaments by a few are not help so effective for khaddar propaganda as the resolve on the part of many to use khaddar habitually and exclusively. Those who so use khaddar unconsciously do silent propaganda for khaddar wherever they go. On the other hand Congressmen who flout their pledges to use khaddar habitually and go about unabashed in mill-clothes invite ridicule upon themselves besides doing harm to the Khaddar movement.

Trifles.

Mr. Jinnah is reported to have declared: "There has been enough of talks. The need is no talk, but speedy settlement. Failing a settlement God help India."

* * *

Thereafter, Mr. Jinnah proceeded to have separate talks with Lord Sankey, His Highness the Aga Khan and others for the purpose of preparing himself for an instructive talk to his followers as a preliminary to the final talk with Gandhiji before giving his formal talks, based on his talks in India and in England to the R.T.C.

* * *

But, while much sympathy is being felt for a "speedy settlement" which has been condemned to a period of waiting and wondering "he comes, he comes not," I think, we now ought to offer our congratulations to God. For, may now be taken as confirmed that Mr. Jinnah has quitted India because he wants to give God also a chance.

* * *

"Sir George Schuster stated that under the legislative rules, a motion could appear only in a form agreeable to Government."

I entirely agree. It isn't nice, it isn't done. I mean no respectable and modest Government would be prepared to face the naked———er truth."

* * *

And, Sir George Schuster's opposition to Mr. Chetty's offending para, effectively removes all suspicions about him. He is too closely linked, for good or for evil, with the Sterl———sorry, Sir Samuel Hoare to go off the British standard.

* * *

According to Lord Beaverbrook's "Evening Standard," Gandhiji "has also brought with him (in addition to suits of Khaddar and pill-box hats).

Ganges water for the religious rites of the Hindus;

Prayer mats for the Mahomedan delegates;

Cooks and doctors;

Secretaries and experts."

* * *

Now, I do not pretend that this is an improvement on "Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the Muslim leader." Still I cannot help feeling that Sir Percival Phillips must look to his laurels. Both Lord Rothermere and the "Daily Mail" expect him to beat his "scoop."

* * * * *

Sir Arthur Salter believes that Britain's ultimate resources are greater than her liabilities.

The India Office is happily satisfied that at least her resourcefulness is greater than her liabilities——to India.

* * *

In spite of whatever the "Manchester Guardian" may say about similarity between the philosophies that move Gandhiji and Charlie Chaplin respectively, I am firmly of the opinion that the Mahatma must not be allowed to get away with this distinction. It is gravely detrimental to the other "delegates" to the Round Table Conference and to the equality of their status.

* * *

I, therefore, most strongly urge that the British Government should, at once, arrange and announce the following "forthcoming interviews":—

Mr. Shaukat Ali with Fatty Arbuckie;

Doctor B.S. Moonje with Charlie Murray;

Sir Md. Iqbal with George Robey;

Mr. M. A. Jinnah with Syd Chaplin.

(N.B.—This is subject to Mr. Jinnah's approval, otherwise a panel of Buster Keaton, Ralph Lynn to choose from).

Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy with George Sydney;

Doctor Ambedkar with Eddie Cantor.

Mr. M.R. Jayakar with Marie Dressler (provisionally) and

Doctor Shafaat Ahmad Khan with himself.

GOING FORWARD?

(By F. K.)

There are no more conservative people in the world than the British. They worship high estate. The King, the Prince, even Little Princess Elizabeth—to a man England bows to Royalty The people who move in the inner circles of Royalty, too, carry an aura about them enough to hush the voice of pinched and hollow-eyed plebian protest. When so august a person as His Majesty has to hurry down from a holiday in Balmoral: when Mr. Baldwin hurries away from a holiday in Aix-Les-Bain and other great ministers follow suit, depend on it, England must be in dire peril. Not for the honest British workman and his wife to do less than to grumble. At the same time, not for him to do more than grumble! When Lord—has had to surrender one of his six country seats to the auctioneers and Lady—has actually had to sack one of her dozen footmen it is not for plain Mr. Jones of Notting Hill or Bill of Wormwood Scrubs to do less and more than grumble. In his screeching, anti-monarchical and violent Communism Shapurji Saklatvala carries no sort of a vote even to-day.

The "Sunday Chronicle" (London) publishes the photographs of the six stalwarts out of the ten who form the smallest known Cabinet in Britain—the Rt. Hons. Baldwin, MacDonald, Snowden Samuel Hoare and Sankey. In vociferously jubilant black type commending these great ones to the bosom of loving and long suffering Mother England it splashes its cheer to its readers: "Now We Can Go Forward!"

The problems these new idols of England are struggling to tackle by all sorts of forcing and intimidating emergency measures are frantic and suicidal as some of England's fallen leaders have had the courage to call them. But briefly the tragedy of England is well summed up in the words of Dr. John Dalton, "Butchering the services to make a Banker's holiday." The bankers of England have pawned England's well-being to the bankers of New York. Against this let us remember that the famous Economy Report makes no mention "of the greatest source of unconstructive expenditure, viz., national armaments" and, as someone has remarked, where is the fun of being in a "heavily armed but starving world?"

INDIAN CRICKET TEAM TO ENGLAND

PROMINENT TEST MATCH PLAYERS.

(By P. N. POLISHWALLA).

I have seen cricket throughout India and Ceylon and am also in close touch with what is going on in Indian Cricket every day. From my personal experience, observation and information I take this opportunity to put before the cricketing public the most deserving names of the 23 Indian cricketers who are quite fit to be tried in the three test matches to be played in the cold season in connection with the selection of the Indian Cricket team going to England in April next. As a rule, which is observed by the English and the Australian teams, there should be two wicket-keepers in such a team. For the Indian team claims of J. G. Navle and S. E. Kapadia stand foremost and quite undisputable. First of all 16 or 17 cricketers of the team should be selected and from that team the selection of the Captain and the Vice-Captain should be made. They both should, in the first place, earn their places in the team before being appointed as such. These are most responsible posts and in no case should there be any undue favour or partiality in this selection. The bitter experience of 1911 in this connection should not be lost sight of.

BOWLING STRENGTH.

The present bowling element in India is, of course, not equal to English county strength and the Indian Cricket team will be very weak in that department. Our present strength in bowling to be included in the team would be, with the exception of S. Nazirali purely second class. That speed merchant, L. Ramji, cannot bowl more than 20 overs and he being neither a fair batsman nor a good field, stands no chance altogether. B. K. Kalapesi is not in good health and he should be omitted from the team. D. B. Shanker of Karachi and P. Kanikam of South India have earned good fame in cricket and should not be neglected in the trial matches.

AZIM KHAN'S RECORD.

Azim Khan, the Captain of the Alwar XI, is a cricketer of known repute. Having been born on the 8th May, 1897, he is still quite young and able to bowl 60 overs at a stretch. The bowler who has made a "world's record" of capturing all the 10 wickets nine times, can, with confidence be relied upon to do great things in a first class match. In the last season, he participated in the first class "Colvin Shield Match" in Rajputana and had the satisfaction of capturing in all 12 wickets for 63 runs in both the innings. He also played against the M.C.C. in Rajputana and was highly spoken of by the members of the Englis team.

K. Bose of Calcutta, is a young man and is a good all-rounder, moreover, J.B. Hobbs had paid a warm tribute to him when he was in Calcutta, with the Vizianagaram side last season. Regarding Madras proper, Ganapathy has retired from first class cricket and Yoganathan is out of cricket world for a long time.

Both the bowlers Jaganathan and Gopalan of Madras should be given a fair trial.

English players are very smart in taking short runs and as such, a weak field against them would be a great impediment of the Indian team.

S.M. Joshi of Poona, was once A-Class bowler, but now-a-days, he has fallen from his former reputation. Moreover, he is a very poor field and a hopeless batsman and has also a bad knee. With all these facts, Joshi

(Continued on Page 8.)

"BLEEDING INDIA"

AN ILLEGAL PROCEDURE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I have a serious difficulty in understanding the last Ordinance of the Governor-General in Council—the Gold and Sterling Sales Regulation Ordinance 1931. Perhaps, Sir Victor Sassoon, who by his letter to you in this morning's issue, has shown such a complete mastery of the subject, will elucidate it.

The Hilton Young Commission recommended the Gold Bullion Standard as the currency system for India after examining various other standards including the Sterling exchange standard. At the time of their report, sterling was firmly linked to gold, and yet for reasons specified in the Report, Sterling exchange standard was not approved of for India. The Legislature, accepting the recommendation of the Hilton Young Commission, adopted the gold bullion standard and passed the Currency Act, 1927. Sec. 5 of that Act is as follows:

OBLIGATION UPON GOVERNMENT TO SELL GOLD OR STERLING.

"5. (1) The Governor-General in Council shall sell, to any person who makes a demand in that behalf at the office of the Controller of the Currency, Calcutta, or of the Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay, and pays the purchase price in legal tender currency, gold for delivery at the Bombay Mint at the rate of twenty-one rupees three annas and ten pies per tola of fine gold or, at the option of the Controller or the Deputy Controller, as the case may be, sterling for immediate delivery in London at an equivalent rate:

Provided that no person shall be entitled to demand an amount of gold or sterling of less value than that of 1,065 tolas of fine gold.

(2) For the purpose of determining the equivalent rate applicable to the sale of sterling under this section, twenty-one rupees, three annas asd ten pies shall be deemed to be equivalent to such sum in sterling as is required to purchase one tola of fine gold in London at the rate at which the Bank of England is bound by law to give sterling in exchange for gold, after deduction therefrom of an amount representing the normal cost per tola of transferring gold bullion in bulk from Bombay to London, including interest on its value during transit.

(3) The Governor-General in Council shall, from time to time, determine the equivalent rate in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (2), and shall notify the rate so determined in the Gazette of India".

When, last week the British Parliament repealed the section in the Gold Standar Act, 1925, which made it obligatory on the Bank of England to sell gold at the price specified in the Act, the authorities here felt that they had no option but to pass an Ordinance relieving themselves of the similar obligation that there was under our Act, and the Currency Ordinance, 1931, was passed on 21st September 1931. Within four days, this Ordinance was repealed and its place is now taken by the latest of Ordinances, viz., the Gold and Sterling Sales Regulation Ordinance, 1931. The effect of this last Ordinance is to restore the law to what it was before, that is to say, the standard of currency in India is the gold bullion standard. You may say this was foolhardy of the pundits at Simla when Great Britain herself was unable to link sterling to gold, but that is how the matter stands.

My difficulty arises in understanding how the law is to be administered now. It is clear under Sec. 5 of the Currency Act the Controller of the Currency can no longer exercise the option of giving delivery of sterling in lieu of gold, because the only basis for ascertaining the equivalent rate for selling sterling, viz., the rate at which the Bank of England was bound to sell gold, no longer exists. If this view be correct, those who can comply with the conditions laid down in the very last Ordinance have to apply to the Controller of the Currency and get all the gold they want at Rs. 21-3-10 per tola. You may say this is a startling result, but if I am wrong, will any of your readers point out any provision of law which entitles the Governor-General to fix any arbitrary figure as the equivalent rate in sterling? The latest of the Ordinances completely protects the Governor-General for anything he may do thereunder, however, unjustified or "ultra vires" his act may be. Was this absolute indemnity advisedly inserted to protect him in the above matter? If the Governor-General now acts on the ratio of 1s. 6d. that will be entirely arbitrary and simply because it is his sweet will and pleasure. What is the warrant for it either in the Act or the Ordinance? To say that the standard of currency in India is gold bullion and then to link it to sterling which is divorced from gold is the height of ab-

(Continued on Page 8.)

NOTES OF THE DAY

There And Here.

We commend to our readers the account of a farmers' riot in England, as cabled by our Staff Correspondent now in London. It appears that when the working stock of a poor farmer who had failed to pay the land tax was about to be sold by auction a hand to hand fight took place between the police and armed farmers, who after breaking the police cordon injured several policemen, knocking down the auctioneer and trampling upon him till he bled and was carried by twenty policemen through the infuriated crowd. But, our correspondent adds, though many policemen were severely injured in the melee, not a single farmer was arrested. That certainly is remarkable and to us here, very strange. It also seems certain that, though a menacing and ugly situation had actually arisen, the police did not open fire on the armed farmers. Unarmed farmers here and the unarmed detenus in the Hijli camp have been less fortunate. The most interesting part of the Canterbury riot was that at the end of the auction sale, the successful bidder, evidently put up for the job, returned the property he had bought to its original owner, a doubtful but non-violent way of maintaining the dignity of Law.

"Europeans" Speak

The Western Bengal Branch of the European Association demands that the Press Bill, being "useless in its present form", must be made more "effective". The motive is obvious, though its morality—a useless virtue with exploiters—is obscure. The Association also demands that a condition precedent to the establishment of "responsible Government" should be an agreement "of all parties in each province separately" relating to "(a) The future basis of the franchise for each province (b) The future of the All-India Services (c) Safeguards and (d) The future financial relations between the provinces". In other words, it means that the foreign civil and military bureaucracy should remain supreme in the future administration of India, that Europeans-in-India as well as in Britain should continue the economic domination of this country and that "Europeans"—a more honest term would be "Britons"—should be granted their demand for Separate Electorate and over 1000 per cent weightage in Bengal. We wonder if this is how Muslim communalists propose to serve the poor and downtrodden Muslims of Bengal by co-operating with Europeans in India and their brethren and allies in England.

A Divine Bounty.

But more significant than the resolutions referred to above is the introductory outburst of N. Chapman-Mortimer, an ex-General Secretary of the Association. Having been used to slandering Indians with impunity, the allegations of European responsibility in the Chittagong riots has disturbed the equanimity of Chaman-Mortimers. In nervous accents, therefore, they are demanding the head of Mr. Sen-Gupta—for what crime? For the crime of making "allegations" into which they have not yet dared to demand an impartial inquiry. This is not all. Mr. Chapman-Mortimer is very outspoken on the constitutional question: "We Europeans mean what they say, and the sooner the delusion of other people that we are going to hand over control is taken the better." This brazen-faced, unabashed insolence is the measure of the distance India is from being mistress in her own house. But it is not Chaman-Mortimers who are to blame. They are the children of freak environments that were deliberately created, and have been equally deliberately preserved all these years. They were given a clear field and all favour During the last 150 years these "God's own Englishmen", have been encouraged in the belief that God really made India for them and theirs in the first instance. To take the very latest example, the present currency crisis, our foreign friends would be less than human shopkeepers if the exchange Ordinance and the outrageous indifference to Indian sentiments did not encourage them to regard India as a divine bounty to Great Britain.

Grave Situation In Kashmir

—:o:—

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE RULER

Outside Agency Believed To Be At The Root Of The Trouble

(From A Correspondent)

LAHORE, Sept. 26.

The situation in Srinagar during the last two days has distinctly improved. The promulgation of the notification giving special powers to the police and military and enforcing a curfew order and other precautionary measures have been effective in producing a calmer atmosphere. The circulation of thousands of Urdu leaflets containing translations of the notification and the firm attitude of the authorities as displayed by the prompt measures which were taken had a sobering effect on the armed crowds who gradually dispersed when they realised that firm measures would be taken to prevent anything like an open outbreak. It is too early yet to say that the trouble is over. But according to the latest news received, the city has now practically resumed its normal appearance. Shops have opened and people are going about their ordinary business.

GOVERNMENT POLICY.

From a source in intimate touch with Kashmir and the Government authorities in Srinagar, however, it has been gathered that during the previous few days the situation had certainly assumed a very ugly aspect, but the Maharaja was loth to take drastic measures if they could possibly be avoided. The policy pursued has been one of firmness combined with a spirit of conciliation and is maintained, it has proved successful. From the same source it has been possible to ascertain the correct idea of the trend of events which has led, since the provisional settlement was arrived at, to a renewal of agitation. It can be said without fear of contradiction that this recurrence of popular demonstrations has been very largely fomented from outside the State.

JATHA PARTIES.

It will be remembered that when Jatha Parties arrived from Sialkot, Lahore and other places a compromise was arriverd at by the terms of which the leaders of the parties were allowed to enter the State and go about freely making their own enquiries on their undertaking not to stir up or take part in any agitation or public meetings. It will also be remembered that the Maharaja's Government undertook at the time of the settlement to release persons who were under arrest awaiting trial. The undertaking was scrupulously carried out, the persons concerned of course giving an undertaking on their part that pending the presentation of the demands to be formulated by the Mussalmans concerned they would not take any further part in the agitation. These persons are alleged to have broken the undertaking with the Government and ignoring the warnings from official authority proceeded to hold meetings and make inflamatory speeches until their rearrest became unavoidable. The direction of this new agitation has undoubtedly come from Sialkot and has been chiefly manipulated by what is known as the Qadian Party.

MUSLIM DEPUTATION.

During the past few days the Maharaja went so far as to receive a delegation of three representatives of the Muslims. He treated them in a very conciliatory way and reminded them of the promise to receive their demands when formulated and consider them sympathetically. But they declared that nothing would satisfy them but the dismissal of the Prime Minister himself, a matter in which the Maharaja refused to submit to outside dictation or suggestion. Following on this the attitude of the crowd who were arming themselves with all sorts of impromptu weapons became steadily worse and the promulgation of emergency powers was the inevitable result. As a consequence the situation is now changed for the better and it is hoped that the atmosphere of peace and calm which followed on the first announcement of the provisional settlement will soon be completely restored and the sober and responsible leaders of the Mussalmans will proceed once more with the formulation of their demands for presentation of the Government.

NO GENERAL DISTURBANCE.

Disquieting news, on the other hand, is being received from one or two Districts in the interior. In one case in a village 30 miles from Srinagar an armed mob attacked the police station, killed a head constable burnt the records and clothing and stoned the military. Fire was opened resulting in the death of two of the rioters and the wounding of four others. But it is not to be supposed that this represents anything like a general disturbed condition of the rural Districts. After the provisional settlement had been announced to a crowd of 20,000 Mussalmans assembled at the Jumma Masjid who received it with marked approval, telegrams and letters began to pour in from all parts of the State, from Lambardars, Zaildars and responsible Muslim citizens of different tahsils intimating the existence of peace and tranquility, protesting loyalty to the ruler and disowning sympathy with outside agitators. The general tone of these communications showed that Kashmiri Muslims preferred to be left to themselves to settle their own grievances, whatever they might be, face to face with their own Government.

ASSURANCES OF LOYALTY.

Assurances of loyalty and expression of confidence in His Highness and his Government came from over 1,000 Cooperative Societies. The Zemindars of Jammu, and authorised public bodies in the State all sent similar communications and a feature of the situation was the appearance of posters and the circulation of leaflets by responsible Muslims in nearly every centre appealing to all Muslims to cease agitation and enable the Government to deal with the Muslim demands when presented in an atmosphere of calm. These leaflets also contained references to the many measures taken by His Highness during his reign for the improvement of the conditions of and assistance to the agriculturists, especially the abolition of beggar and measures for improving the plantations. The extension of the Land Alienation Act, the Agricultural Relief Act passed with retrospective effect and large remissions of land revenue, Compulsory Primary Education and special scholarships for Mussalmans as well as the annual disbursement of large amounts free of interest to agriculturists to facilitate revenue payments—all these measures have created a feeling of confidence in His Highness' concern for his subjects.

NO FEAR OF REVOLT.

It may be that in one or two isolated instances within the vicinity of Srinagar Mussalmans have been stirred up to outbreaks of the kind mentioned above, but those, who know the general sentiments of the people, are confident that nothing like a general uprising is likely to occur and that His Highness' Government will be fully supported by the general population in taking measures to prevent or put down agitation of a violent character.

There have been suggestions from two quarters that the intervention of the Government of India should be sought from one side. This is suggested by the sort of people who have been fomenting subversive propaganda and conceive that such intervention would be detrimental to the Maharaja's interests. On the other hand the suggestion has also come from friends of Kashmir who feel that the Government of India ought not to stand by idly while the ruler of a friendly state is subjected to embarrassments which has arisen from an intrigue carried on in British India. In regard to this it may be said with confidence that the Maharaja and his Government have no misgivings regarding their ability to deal with the situation in their own way.

SITUATION IN KASHMIR

Srinagar Quiet But "Armed Rebellion" In Shopian

The Publicity Officer, Srinagar, Kashmir, has issued the following communique under date the 26th September:—

"The promulgation of the special notification has calmed the situation in Srinagar. Shops are opening and to all appearance normal conditions prevail. Meanwhile alarming news comes from Shopian of armed rebellion, a Muslim mob attacking the police station, smashing and burning records and clothing, killing a head-constable and severely wounding a Sub-Inspector and constables. The mob also attacked a military picket who opened fire as a last resort, killing two."—A.P.

DACOITIES IN BURMA.

RANGOON, Sept. 26.

Eleven dacoities are reported from Thayetmyo. In one case villagers resisted, but the dacoits fled after setting fire to a house.

Sixty rebels committed a murder on 23rd September in Paungdale area, Prome District, from which several dacoities are also reported.—A.P.

GOVERNMENT CRUSHING DEFEAT IN ASSEMBLY

(Continued From Page 1.)

complete confidence and as yesterday's telegrams showed, barring minor runs in a few centres, there was nothing of any serious consequence in any place. Indeed the Controller of Currency, Calcutta had reported that the exchange market closed firm at 17-35 odd; there was no reverse sales on that day and large quantities of export bills were shown and bank situation was normal. Government has thus been able to weather the storm and Government reserves were practically untouched (loud cheers).

"EASY ROLE OF CRITICS".

Proceeding the Finance Member envied the non-official members on their easy role of critics. Some of them had demanded that the rupee should not be linked to the sterling. There was at least one Indian Chamber of Commerce which desired the rupee to be linked to the sterling.

Mr. B. Das: Which?

Sir George Schuster.—The Bengal National Chamber of Commerce. (Cheers from European benches). Much has been said on the point that a policy of vital importance of this kind should be settled by the Government of India in consultation with Indian opinion or the opinion of this House. The Finance Member asked the Assembly to realise the practical difficulties in doing so in an emergency which required immediate action. Moreover, discussion on the floor of the Assembly on such a question was hardly the real method of arriving at a definite and correct conclusion. The Executive Council must, in the circumstances, take the responsibility in first instance and then allow the action to be discussed, as it now was the case.

EMERGENCY SITUATION.

Referring to the argument that it was desirable to bring about some depreciation in the gold value of the rupee, the Finance Member said that if gold prices remained at the present level, there was not one country that could remain on the gold standard. Mr. Ranga Iyer had quoted the Currency Commission's observation that the rupee must not be linked to the sterling. But was advice could be valuable in normal times but not in an emergency situation such as the present. India had annually thirty-two million sterling obligations and they had a sterling loan maturing. If the rupee was not linked to the sterling their difficulties in raising money either in London or abroad would be almost insuperable. Fortunately they had the assurance of His Majesty's Governments support. Therefore they had to choose between the drifting of the rupee with the chances of seeing prices rise high and comparative stability of the rupee on a sterling basis with the assurance of His Majesty's Government's support.

Government did not have difficulty in making a choice. After all Governments obligation as a currency authority was to sell sterling and buy gold. There was nothing to prevent the rupee rising to upper gold point. The present position had a definite advantage in the fact that the gold value of the rupee had gone down which should ease the situation in many ways. Although prices might rise and there might be improvement in customs returns, they would not lose on the sterling charges, because the rupee parity with gold remained the same.

SOLICITUDE FOR INDIA'S WELFARE.

So long as India remained a debtor country unlike England which was a credit country, the risk of sudden lead into the unknown by unlinking the rupee from either gold or sterling was much greater than in the case of England. Moreover India's trade with England represented no inconsiderable portion and it was better to have a stable basis for that at least. As regards preserving the gold reserves, Government had that point fully in mind. He hoped that Government's arrangements would be such as to cause no anxiety. (Applause). He trusted that the House would not press him further on this point. Finally Sir George Schuster compared the position of Government to that of a captain who was facing a storm and those in the cabin were asking him to hold an enquiry in the causes of the storm. Their task was to keep the ship floated in a period of extreme danger and difficulty. They had got through the cyclone, let the ship reach the shores. (Applause).

AN AUTOCRAT'S RULE.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir said that the Finance Member had told them "I had to choose between evils and have not chosen the worst. The speaker regretted that Sir George Schuster had given no guarantee that the gold reserves would not be touched nor could he accept the explanation that the Ordinance would prevent the flight of gold from India. "The Finance Member knows that it will not and that every business man can drive a coach and four through that Ordinance. We find ourselves being ruled by an autocrat. What is the use of going to the Round Table Conference to discuss the future constitution? It has become a farce. We are told that England would help when we are bankrupt. I don't want help after I am bankrupt. I want to save bankruptcy. Why should not England give me long credit now and prove her good will? How can we trust an autocrat. The majority of Indians do not trust the Secretary of State. We here protest and condemn. My friends opposite (Government benches) are as important as we What is it that you expect us to do on this side of the House except to protest and condemn and if necessary walk out?

Mr. B. Das.—Don't go to the Round Table Conference.

Sir Cowasji continued and said "If England can take steps to preserve her gold resources, why not we be allowed to do the same? What is the use of breaking away from sterling after exhausting our reserves? Why not do so now?

VALUE OF TRUSTEESHIP.

Mr. Shanmukham Chetty replying to the debate said that if he had been in the place of Sir George Schuster he would have acted on Monday in the same way as Sir George did, except that when the Secretary of State made his statement in London, the speaker would have addressed the Secretary of State in language which the President would not allow the speaker to use. (Laughter and applause). Mr. Chetty said that when New York and Paris opened credits for London, India would have requested London to do the same in respect of Indias sterling obligations in case she could not meet them without depleting her reserves. I see no reason why England would not respond to such an appeal but if they make the condition precedent that the rupee must stick to the sterling, then I must revise my opinion about the value of their trusteeship". Mr. Chetty said that Sir George Schuster reminded him of the story of a man who spent his fortune in litigation and said "at any rate I have learnt the law on the subjects".

Government was saying that after frittering away 68 crores in Indias gold resources, they had learnt the law (applause). As regards Sir George Schuster's smile about the ship, the position was different. "We don't want an enquiry into the storm, nor a complaint about the distress among passengers. We find the Captain asleep eight thousand feet above sea level. We tell him that there is a hole in the ship (applause) and he turns round and says. It is none of your business. I will look after the ship. We, Sir, cannot be content with that. We feel serious apprehensions about the future as a result of the policy forced on us by the Secretary of State. (Applause).

A THUMPING MAJORITY.

The motion of Mr. Chetty was put to the vote and carried by 64 votes to 40.

The House then adjourned till Monday.

MR. JAMAL MAHOMED ON FINANCIAL SITUATION.

MADRAS, Sept. 26.

In the course of an interview regarding the present financial crisis. Mr. Jamal Mahomed M. L. A., maintains that the present exchange ratio should be dropped in favour of something more natural and more suitable to the country's economic interests. He is definitely of opinion that the rupee should not be linked with the sterling. The imperative need of the country was a rise in the level of commodity price in rupees without, at the same time, affecting our foreign outlets. To attain this object, there was only one way, namely increase of the rupee value of commodities in India without affecting the export parities as measures in foreign currencies.—A. P.

Text Of Resolution.

The following is the text of the resolution drafted by the Sub-Committee of non-official members:—

"Whereas it is apprehended that it would be seriously detrimental to the interests of India to link the rupee to the sterling under present conditions, and

whereas the action of the Government of India as currency authority in maintaining the exchange value of the rupee at eighteen pence has had a disastrous effect on agricultural and industrial interests of the country and has resulted in the depletion of gold assets in currency reserves, and

whereas it is further apprehended that linking of the rupee to the sterling and the consequent obligatiin imposed upon the Governor-General by the Gold and Sterling Sales Regulation (Ordinance 7 of 1931) will result in further frittering away of gold assets to the grave detriment of the economic life of the country,

This Assembly is of the opinion that the Governor-General-in-Council should take such steps as are necessary to insure that the total amount of gold and sterling assets in the Paper Currency and gold standard reserves do not fall below the level at which they stand at present and this Assembly is futher of opinion that under the present circumstances it would be in the best interests of the country for the Governor-General-in-Council to take steps to restore Ordinance No. 6 of 1931 and to relieve himself from obligation imposed upon him by Section 5 of the Currency Act 1927 or by Ordinance 7 of 1931 and that in any case, such obligation ought not to be undertaken unless and until substantial credits are granted in favour of Government of India in London by His Majesty's Government on reasonable terms and conditions.

Further this Assembly records its emphatic pritest against the manner in which far-reaching decisions affecting the economic life of the country have been taken by the Secretary of State for India without any reference to Indian legislature.

The following para was added later on to the draft, as the last para of the resolution:

"With reference to the announcement made by the Finance Member about the introduction of the second Finance Bill, this Assembly is of opinion that the proposals for new taxation should not be made without giving due notice to Hon. Members and that no proposals for taxation be made in the present session."

PROTEST AGAINST CURRENCY POLICY

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 26.

Sheth Chamanlal G. Parekh, President of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association has sent the following telegram to the Finance Member to the Government of India:—

"My Association wish to record its strong protest against ill-advised policy of Government to continue exchange rates at 18d. and link rupee to sterling in utter disregard of Indian economic interests. When Great Britain in order to save its gold reserves gave up gold standard India is being forced to fritter away its scanty gold reserves."—A.P.

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC CRISIS IN BRITAIN

Will There Be A General Election?

RUGBY, Sept. 26.

Public interest in the political situation has greatly increased within the past few days owing to the discussion which is proceeding on the question of the general election. It is generally recognised that the financial and economic situation demands a period of steady reconstruction at Home and restoration of confidence abroad, but there is wide difference of opinion whether this would be more effectively achieved by the continuance in office of the present National Government with the present Parliament or by a Government supported by an adequate majority in a new House of Commons after an appeal to the electorate.

As Parliament must either prorogue or dissolve the week after the next, early decision on this question must be reached. On Monday Mr. Henderson in the House of Commons will ask when Government hope to bring to an end this part of the session. Newspapers assume that the Prime Minister who returned to Chequers last night after a short routine Cabinet Council will, during the week-end, closely examine the situation and his own position in regard to it. Further Cabinet meeting has been fixed for Monday.

The King is due to arrive in London from Balmoral on Tuesday morning.—B. O. W.

SPECULATION CURBED

No Bargaining Except For Cash

RUGBY, Sept. 26.

Speculation in the Stock Exchange which has been growing since the suspension of the gold standard has been abruptly curbed by the decision of the Stock Exchange Committee that as and from to-day all bargains must be for cash and may not be continued from day to day. When the exchange opened for the second Saturday since the recent decision to resume on Saturday morning there was as a result considerable falling off in business and speculative share prices in particular weakened. In the Foreign Exchange Market sterling on New York recovered from early weakness and improved on Paris.—B. O. W.

How To Celebrate Gandhi Jayanti.

—:o:—

DR. ANSARI'S MESSAGE

In response to the request of "The Chronicle" Dr. M. A. Ansari sends the following message:—

"It is not customary for every Member of the Working Committee to appeal to the country or to give messages on such important occasions as the birth-day celebrations of such a great man as Mahatma Gandhi; who is to-day undoubtedly the greatest world figure. The President of the Indian National Congress usually speaks on such important occasions not only in the name of the Congress but the whole of India: And his call to duty is considered sufficient. In this particular case it is more truly a call to duty or rather a dereliction of duty for if the Congress and the Country had done its duty so much hand-spun and handwoven cloth would not have remained in stock and so much capital would not have been locked in and lain idle. I am certain that Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's call would awaken the slack and the sluggard to their sense of duty and what has not been done during the last year would be accomplish in Gandhi Week.

ON THE EVE OF REVIVAL.

Lancashire Cotton Trade

WHAT MANCHESTER ROYAL EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS SHOW

RUGBY, Sept. 27.

The large volume of business transacted on the Manchester Royal Exchange during the week had led to the belief that the Lancashire cotton trade is on the eve of revival. A marked change in tone is also reported from other industrial centres whose staple trades depend largely on export business. Seasonable improvement customary at this period has so far been very slight, but there are now confident expectations that it will be accelerated.—B. O. W.

M. N. ROY DEFENCE HAMPERED.

Appeal To Mahatmaji "To Intervene In Interest Of Fair Trial."

(From A Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Sept. 26.

The M. N. Roy Defence Committee has sent the following cablegram to Mahatma Gandhi, the Secretary of State for India, Messrs. Henderson, Fenner Brockway, Maxton and Joshi.

"M. N. Roy, undertrial prisoner, Cawnpore Communist "Conspiracy" Case denied facilities essential for proper defence, not even those allowed to Meerut prisoners. Repeated representations unheeded. Defence considerably hampered. Please interfere in the interests of fair trial."

PT. JAWAHARLAL IN PUNJAB

JHANG, Sept. 26.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Gurditsingh, President-elect of the Punjab Political Conference reached here yesterday evening.

They were taken in a procession this morning through decorated bazaars and streets.

A large number of ladies, besides men, joined in the procession.—A.P.

MAHATMA GANDHI ESSAY.

The Andhra Patabhisitaram Bhajana Sabha announce to award Three Prizes to successful competitors in essay writing in Telugu on Mamatma Gandhi. Essays covering not more than 3 foolscape pages should be sent on or before 1st October to Mr. Subbiah, Secretary, Andhra Patabhisitaram Bhajana Sabha, Lowji Kimji Building, Kurla, Bombay.

FATAL MOTOR ACCIDENT

One Man Dead And Another Severely Injured

One man died and another received severe injuries in a serious motor accident which occurred at Mount Pleasant Road, Bombay, on Saturday. The car was badly damaged.

It appears that a private motor car No. X 4127 was proceeding along Mount Pleasant Road when for some reason it, turned turtle. Baloo Krishna Dhanwade (25), the driver of the car and another occupant were pinned down under the car and were extricated with difficulty. Both of them were removed to the J. J. Hospital where Baloo died a few hours after admission. Death was due to the rupture of the spleen.

The Bombay City Coroner opened an inquest on the body of the deceased on Sunday but as the police wanted time to make investigations the inquest was adjourned after the body has been formally identified by a relative.

LATE MR. K. GHASWALLA

PARSI BARRISTER'S DEATH IN ENGLAND.

We regret to announce the death by heart failure in London of Mr. Khaikhashroo Ghaswala, Bar-at-Law on the 25th instant. Mr. Ghaswala was the son-in-law of Sir Cawasji Jehangir (Senior). He has been an occasional contributor to the "Chronicle" and has acted as "Chronicle" correspondent on many occasions.

KHADI SHOW ROOM AT SANTA CRUZ.

The Khadi Samiti of the Uphagar Camp has opened the Central Khadi Stires at Santa Cduz (Anand Bhuvan) for supplying the Khadi requirements of the various suburbs for their Khadi Hawking and Khadi Barars during. The Gandhi Week. In the Central Khadi Stores is also arranged a Specimen Show Room all the various if Khadi available in the Bombay Bhandars. The Bhandar is open from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. every day.

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BOMBAY PORT TRUST REPORT.

Over 50 Per Cent. Decrease In Foreign Imports Recorded.

The Administration Report of the Bombay Port Trust for the Year 1930-31 is published. The chief features of the Report are drastic curtailment of Capital expenditure, restoration of the Sur-tax to the original figure of 50 per cent., abolition of the surtax of 25 per cent. on charges of pilotage, transporting, etc. "The total relief," says the Report to trade and shipping during the year amounted approximately to Rs. 28 lakhs. The value of the trade of the Port as shown in the Customs returns, inclusive of Government transactions was Rs. 185 crores as compared with Rs. 237 in the previous year, a decrease of about 21.9 per cent.

CALCULATIONS UPSET.

The approach of the world economic crisis in the nature of the rapid and persistent decline in price levels due chiefly to overproduction of raw materials pointed to the dislocation of world trade on an unprecedented scale. To this was added the grave political crisis in this country arising out of the Civil Disobedience movement. These factors upset all the budget calculations and measures had to be taken to avert what might have been a disastrous deficit. "Early in the year," says the Report, "steps were taken to retrench both Capital and revenue expenditure in every possible direction, but the continued fall in receipts became so alarming that in order to reduce the anticipated deficit to a figure which could safely be met from the Revenue Reserve Fund, the Trustees were reluctantly forced to restore the sur-tax to the original figure of 50 per cent. at which it has stood from 1st January 1922 to 31 March 1929." The sur-tax was reduced to 33-1/3 per cent. from 1st April 1929 in the nature of an experiment, and its extension was to be dependent on a sustained improvement in trade.

ORIGINAL AND REVISED ESTIMATES.

At the time of framing the budget estimates for the year under report there was the fact of 6½ lakhs rupees surplus over the 1929-30 budget. For 1930-31 the Trustees budgetted for a gross income of Rs. 284.34 lakhs from all departments (excluding special receipts. Due to the disturbing political and economic developments after the budget was prepared, a revised estimate was made in December 1930. This revised estimate amounted to Rs. 249.24 lakhs, a reduction of 35.10 lakhs from the original estimates. The actual receipts for the year, however, amounted to 249.27 lakhs. The restoration of the sur-tax to 50 per cent. brought in a sum of Rs. 5.63 lakhs for the uve months of the official year.

THE EXPENDITURE.

The total ordinary expenditure budgetted for the year was Rs. 280. 29 lakhs. The revised estimate of expenditure was Rs. 263.96 lakhs. But the actual expenditure for the year was Rs. 260.99 lakhs, a reduction of Rs. 19.30 lakhs on the original estimates and Rs. 2.97 lakhs on the revised estimates. As compared with the actual expenditure of the previous year 1929-30, the expenditure for 1930-31 shows a reduction of Rs. 25.24 lakhs, or a saving of Rs. 3.74 lakhs if the contribution to Special Repairs and Renewals Account and the Railway Depreciation are not taken into account. The ratio of working expenses to revenue was only 52.36 per cent. as against 51.50 per cent. in the preceding year.

REVENUE RESERVE FUND.

The revised budget estimates for the year, the report observes, anticipated a deficit of Rs. 15,46,017 under General Account and a surplus of Rs. 73,733 under Pilotage Account. The actual result was, however, a deficit of Rs. 12,71,414 under General Account and a surplus of Rs. 99,520 under Pilotage Account, which has been transferred to the Vessels Replacement Fund. After meeting the year's deficit, the Revenue Reserve Fund stands at Rs. 70. 83 lakhs, the actual market value as on 1st April 1931 being 54 lakhs. It is pointed out that no capital loan has been raised for the past six years, which constitutes a record in the history of the Trust.

BOYCOTT TELLS.

The cargo handled at the docks and bunders amounted to, records the Trustees, 5,860,000 tons, a decrease of 8,28,000 tons as compared with the volume of the previous year. Imports accounted for about 50,3 per cent. and exports 49.7 per cent. of the total tonnage. The most serious decrease in imports were recorded under piece-goods (214,000 bales and cases), twist and yarn (29,000 bales), iron and steel (88,000 tons), machinery, boilers and Railway materials (30,000 tons). Increases under imports occurred in raw cotton (128,000 bales). In the export trade raw cotton (Bombay's staple export commodity) remained about the same as last year, namely, 2,722,000 bales in 1930-31 as against 2,793,000 in 1929-30. There were decreases under coal (22,000 tons), iron (17,000 bales tons), bulk liquid fuel (18,000 tons and manganese ore (124,000 tons).

DEBT OF THE BOARD.

Though the capital expenditure was estimated originally at Rs. 31.09 lacs, the expenditure was restricted because of he ecosomic dislocation—to urgent and essential works only, the actual expenditure being Rs. 11.20 lakhs.

The total debt of the Board at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 22,09,74,009 of which Rs. 7,29,08,333 was due to Government and Rs. 14,80,65,676 was on account of the Foreshore Securities and Debenture Loans due to the public. The Trustees point out that against an expenditure of 23.86 crores rupees they have a debt of Rs. 21.89 crores. The difference of Rs. 197 lakhs is accounted for as follows:—

	Lakhs.
Debt paid to Govt.	Rs. 81
Appropriations from Revenue to Capital	Rs. 116
Total	Rs. 197

The principal item in the appropriations to Capital is a sum of Rs. 47 lakhs transferred from the Revenuue Reserve funs to Capital during 1916-21 for expenditure on works as an alternative to borrowing at high rates during this period.

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N.B.—A reward of Rs. 100 would be awarded to any one challenging my statement.

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Post Box No. 72, Lahore.

"BLEEDING INDIA"

(Continued from page 6.)

surdity. I venture to think that what is now being done is entirely illegal, and it is regrettable the question cannot be tried in a Court of Law. If during the last week the distrust of us Indians for the management of our currency by the British has greatly increased, Sir Victor Sassoon must lay the blame on his own compatriots and not air his extremely superficial views in your paper.—Yours, etc.

JUNIUS.

Bombay,
Sept. 26, 1931.

RETRENCHMENT IN C. P.

Crisis In Committee

MEMBER RESIGNS AS PROTEST

NAGPUR, Sept. 26.

It is understood that Mr. T. J. Kedar, non-official member of the C. P. Financial Retrenchment Committee has resigned his membership on the ground that the Government had not brought forward any proposals of their own. His view was that there should be no retrenchment in the Provincial Subordinates unless there was retrenchment at the top. He wanted a guarantee that the proposals formulated by the Committee would be accepted and carried out."—A.P.

INDIAN CRICKET TEAM TO ENGLAND

(Continued from page 6).

rightly remains out of the picture.

Young Purvez Mehta is a reliable bat and a brilliant field.

A GOOD BUNCH.

1. Prince Duleepsingh:—Sussex and all-England.
2. Nawab of Pataudi:—Oxford University, Indian Gymkhana, London.
3. S. Nazirali:—Indian Gymkhana, London.
4. S. Malik:—Indian Gymkhana, London.
5. S. Gore:—Indian Gymkhana, London.
6. L.P. Jai:—Hindu Representative Team.
7. C. K. Naidu:—Hindu Representative Team.
8. J.C. Navle:—Hindu Representative Team.
9. D. B. Deodhar:—Hindu Representative Team.
10. Wazirali:—Muslim Representative Team.
11. H.J. Vajifdar:—Parsi Representative Team.
12. S. H. Colah:—Parsi Representative Team.
13. Gulam Mahomed:—Karachi Muslim Representative Team.
14. J.G. Naomal:—Karachi Hindu Representative Team.
15. B. E. Kapadia:—Parsi Representative Team.
16. S.R. Godambe:—Hindu Representative Team.
17. Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagaram: — Hindu Representative Team of South India.
18. J. D. Jamshedji:—Parsi Representative Team.
19. Prince Ghanshiamji:—Limbdi State.
20. K. G. Pardeshi:—Hindu Representative Team.
21. P. Kanikam:—South India.
22. D. B. Shanker: — Karachi Hindu Representative Team.
23. B. Hyderali:—Karachi Muslim Representative Team.
24. K. Bose:—Calcutta.
25. Jaganathan:—Madras Combined.
26. Gopalan:—Madras Combined.
27. Azim Khan:—Alwar-Jaipur.
28. Purvez Mehta:—Parsi Representative Team.

BENGAL MUSLIM ASSOCIATION.

The Local "Bengal Muslim Association" was At Home on the 24th. inst. with the Mohamedan Sporting Club of Calcutta led by Mr. Samad, Captain of the Team which is at present in Bombay to play in Rover's Cup.

SATYAGRAHA IN TRAVANCORE TEMPLE

Sequel To Ban On Arya Samajists.

(From Our Correspondent)

TRIVENDRUM, Sept. 25.

The inmates of the Arya Samaj orphanages, Trivendrum, are offering satyagraha at Chengallur temple where, though since the establishment of the orphanage, they had been worshipping and using the temple tank, they are now prevented from doing so by the authorities who have posted police for the prpose. To-day is the third day of the satyagraha. Leading Hindu citizens and the Secretary, Arya Samaj are negotiating with the authorities. Sensation prevails.

A SATYAGRAHA TRIUMPH.

Temple Tank Freely Used By Arya Samaj Orphans

(From a Correspondent.)

TRIVANDRUM, Sept. 26.

Satyagraha at Chegallur temple, Trivandrum by the inmates of Aryasamaj orphanage reported yesterday has resulted in a victory to orphans. The authorities have withdrawn their opposition and called off policemen on duty.

Inmates of the Orphanage are entering the temple and using the temple tank freely since last evening.

NADIAD MUNICIPALITY DISSOLVED.

Sequel To Unseating Of Councillors.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

A resolution of the Government of Bombay states:—

"Whereas the Borough Municipality of Nadiad is incompetent to perform the duties and functions imposed on it under the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925, in that sixteen elected members representing three wards have been unseated by the District Judge on election petitions and that a temporary injunction against the remaining members of the Municipality has been granted by the First Class Sub-Judge Nadiad, it has been held that the Municipality was not duly constituted as required by law and cannot therefore function, and that there is no proper election roll on which an election could be held. In these circumstances the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 219 of the said Act, are hereby pleased to declare the said Municipality to be incompetent and to direct that the said Municipality shall be dissolved with effect from the date of these orders and that the election of new councillors shall be held and completed under the provisions of the said Act and the rules made thereunder applicable thereto as soon as may be.

The attention of the Commissioner, Northern Division, should be invited to the provisions of Section 219 (2) (b) of the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925, under which he should proceed to appoint a Committee to carry on the administration of the Municipal Borough."

INDIA'S MISSION IN WORLD.

Leadbeater's Address To Theosophists.

The first session of the Bombay Theosophical Federation met at Blavatsky Lodge on Saturday afternoon under the presidency of Bishop C. W. Leadbeater. Mr. F. J. Ginwala, Chairman of the Reception Committee in welcoming the President and delegates eulogised the great services rendered by Bishop Leadbeater to the cause of Theosophy. He emphasised the duty of theosophists the world over to bring about peace and harmony among the nations of the world by living upon the principle of brotherhood in the right sense.

PRESIDENTIAL SPEECH.

Bishop Leadbeater then said that though the founder of theosophy were of western descent, they were inspired and sent forth to do that vast and wonderous work, not by English, Russian or American, but by Indian. India knew great facts of nature, evolution, reincarnation and 'karma' which the West knew not. The Bishop then emphasised the principles of theosophy, that is, to live high, noble and pure life and to serve their fellow men.

NO POLITICS.

The theosophical society, he said, took no part in politics and in that matter every individual member was absolutely free to go his own way and to express his own individual conviction, but there was one thing that all theosophists could do and that was to promote peace and unity among Indians. Therefore anything they could do to help both Hindus and Muslims to rise above communal differences and realise that both were equally part of that great Indian nation of the future was obviously a direct piece of work on benalf of Masters.

CHILD MARRIAGE.

In some places there was similar prejudice between Brahman and non-Brahman and the same suggestion would apply there. Referring to child marriage he said:

Many other questions suggest themselves in connection with this The opposition of all good men and women to child-marriage, for example, is based upon the scientific certainty that finer and stronger bodies are produced when both parties to the marriage are fully matured; and remember that such bodies as those are absolutely necessary for the great Indians who will take incarnation among us in the near future, and this present generation should already be providing such vehicles. I know that pandits can quote texts from the alleged Laws of Manu in support of infant marriage; but I think you should remember, in the first place, that you have absolutely no definite evidence that our Lord Vaisvasvata Manu is responsible for those laws in the form in which they at present appear; and in the second place, that humanity is after all evolving, and that conditions have changed enormously during the thousands of years which have passed since the time when those laws are supposed to have been laid down.

The federation was then adjourned to Sunday at Juhu.

WHOOPEE

TO-DAY AT 3-30, 6-30 and 10.
BOOK AT S. ROSE & CO. OR THE CINEMA

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GLITTERING ! COLOURFUL ! MELODIC ! HUMOROUS !
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EDDIE CANTOR AT PATHE CINEMA

FREE LIST SUSPENDED

NOTICE.

D Route OMNIBUSES from Museum pass PATHE CINEMA. Arrangements have been made for Buses to be waiting at the Cinema for COLABA RESIDENTS. After 6-30 and 10 p.m. Shows.

POST MASTER ARRESTED

Charge Under Gambling Act.

Keshavrao Daji Karve, Post Master, Chinch Bunder Post Offices and Sitabai, his cook, were arrested by Sub-Inspector Sawant of Princess Street Police Station on Saturday and placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The charge against the accused is under Gambling Act. The police under a search warrant took possession of certain marked coins given to punters and also several batting slips. After recording evidence the case was postponed. Karve had thirty years' service in the post office and was drawing Rs. 250 per month.

DISTURBANCE AT JAMSHEDPUR LABOUR MEETING.

Steel Co.'s Statement On 'Regrettable Incident.'

The following statement has been issued by the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., sequel to the statement of Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose which was published in Saturday's issue:—

"We have heard with very great surprise and regret the news of the unfortunate disturbance at the Labour meeting at Jamshedpur. Our relations with the Labour Association have throughout been cordial; and we think we can easily establish that we treat our labour at Jamshedpur at least as well as, if not better than, any other employer in India. We have no grounds for believing that any of our officers are responsible for the regrettable incident, but we are quite prepared to make the fullest enquiries into the matter.

Mr A. R. Dalal of our firm who was in Bombay during this week on urgent business, has returned to Jamshedpur, and will personally look into the matter."

THE RUPEE PAYS THE TOLL

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In the already perturbed and panicky atmosphere of India a bomb has been thrown. Need he consequences be told?

Great Britain could not stand the drain of gold and so the sterling has been divorced from gold. A stroke of the pen, it all appears to be, but a manoeuvre which she was forced to adopt, placed as she was in a delicate situation of balancing the budget "at any cost", not as much to Great Britain as to India. 'An India which had no share in the sweet cake of Britain's prosperity, not even the smell of it, has effectively to share the bitter pill of her adversity! This is the penalty which India has to pay for political slavery, perhaps.

The illiterate rupee is paying its toll. In spite of the diminution of the gold value of the rupee, which has been brought about by the manoeuvres of the economists of Great Britain, the innocent rupee has to be artificially put up at an unnatural valuation "lest it should impair India's credit".

Sir Samuel Hoare complains of the tendency on the part of Indians to convert their rupees into gold and sterling. The customs prevalent in India, on the other hand, are such that the poorest man may not have any holdings by way of cash or furniture, but may still have jewels worth a few hundreds of rupees. Peculiar, one would call, but nonetheless truthful. Moreover, this does not explain the present slender and fast dwindling gold resources of the country. The Government aims at curing the symptoms rather than the disease. It is the currency and exchange policies of the Government which are the root cause of the present economic crisis. Any amount of shedding crocodile tears and any number of appeals to Indian politicians cannot bring forth the desired result. Prestige is incompatible with the successful handling of situations of the present gravity. A three-crore cut in the bloated military expenditure of India does not help to ease the situation. Drastic cuts in every branch of administration especially in the civil administration to the extent of 35 per cent., is the need of the moment. The present "dog in the manger" policy can and will only accentuate the acuteness of the economic degeneration.

If anything has not so far opened the eyes of the bureaucracy to the realities of the situation, et the present crisis do. Manipulating on the present tottering statutory ratio when the rupee itself refuses to stand at such a high level, is to betray lack of a correct diagnosis of the country's economic ills. Will the Government prove equal to the occasion by giving some credit to the pleadings of the financiers of the country? The words "too late" are writ large in every phase of the administration. It is already too late. Will the Government listen to reason before the situation becomes irremediable? Or are they going to look on complacently at the fast approaching financial crash.—Yours, etc.,

M. S. RANGANATHAN.

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ENGLISH RACES

OCTOBER.

Jockey Club Handicap 3/4 mile. 1st, New market.
West Riding Ant Handicap, 1 mile, 7th Pontefract.
Duke of York Handicap, 1½ miles, 10th, Kempton.
Caesarwitch Stakes, 2 miles, 2 furlongs, 14th, Newmarket.
Middle Park Stakes, 6 furlongs, 15th, Newmarket.
Hwfa William Handicap, 2 miles, 21st, Sandown.
Newbury Ant Handicap, 1¼ miles, 24th, Newbury.

INDIAN RACING

MEETINGS TO BE HELD UNDER W. I. T. C. RULES.

Karachi Autumn, October 17th, 20th and 24th, 1931.
Poona Autumn Meeting, October 3rd and 10th, 1931.

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Long lists, short lists, divisions, etc.
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English and Indian Racing Fixtures.
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TRADE & FINANCE

Great Britain Abondons Gold Standard

NO REVIVAL OF GOLD STANDARD WITHOUT CANCELLATION OF WAR DEBTS.

Weekly Market Reviews

(From Our Special Correspondent)
Bombay, Sept. 25.

The week under report witnessed momentous changes in the currency and financial situation of Great Britain and India and several other countries. The withdrawal of foreign funds and the consequent loss of gold to the Bank of England assumed such enormous proportions in the last week that Government of Great Britain in consultation with the Bank of England decided on Sunday the 20th instant to suspend for six months the operation of subclause 2 of section 1 of the Gold Standard Act of 1925, which requires the bank to sell gold at fixed price. Simultaneous with this announcement the Bank of England raised its discount rate from 4½ to 6 per cent. as from the commencement of business on Monday the 21st September 1931.

LARGE WITHDRAWALS.

Since the middle of July funds amounting to more than £200 million had been withdrawn from the London market and withdrawal during the last few days had so highly accelerated that Government had no other option left but to take the above mentioned step. The gold holding of the Bank of England stood low at £130 million sterling and the major portion of the large balance held abroad by the Bank, as well as the recent credits arranged with the United States of America and France, had been used up.

COMMODITY PRICES UP.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer announced in this connection that the effect of the change in the currency policy would be purely temporary and he stressed that the internal position of the country was quite secure. It is generally felt that the effect of abandoning the gold standard was considerably minimised by the fact that the action taken has the sanction of all the parties in England and interim measures had been taken to balance the British Budget by way of drastic retrenchment and additional taxation. The immediate effect on other-markets and exchanges was one of uncertainty and hesitancy. Commodity prices in countries off the gold standard soared high.

POLICY OF GOLD GRABBING.

The adoption of gold standard by almost all the nations after the Great War and its maintenance depended largely upon the co-operation amongst the important central banks of Europe and America, which certainly has been lacking as is evidenced from the following figures. The United States of America and France followed a deliberate policy of gold grabbing and at present nearly 70 per cent of the gold stocks in the world are sterilised in the vaults of these two countries, thus hampering the smooth working of the gold standard throughout the world. Sterling has enjoyed the privilege of being the leader of international currencies and since sterling is unpegged from gold, it is generally believed that many of the smaller European countries will do likewise. In fact Denmark has already set the example by putting an embargo upon the export of gold. It is common knowledge that many of the South American currencies are in a shaky position and it will be no surprise if they also cast off the gold standard. Within the British Empire itself all important units except Canada and South Africa are off the gold standard and even the Canadian dollar is quoted at a discount. It is generally believed that all the units within the Empire in course of time will abandon the gold standard.

It would be in the interest of countries off the gold standard and particularly of the British Empire to co-operate with a view to replenish gold stocks from fresh production. It may be noted that the British Empire is the largest producer of the metal and a policy of internal concentration would be a wise one to follow.

WAR DEBTS MUST BE CANCELLED.

If the gold standard is to be revived again it can only be done if the Government of the United States of America take a bold step and tell the nationals of their country the unpalatable truth that all war debts must be cancelled.

Following the suspension of the gold standard in England, His Excellency the Governor-General issued an ordinance on Monday temporarily relieving Government of India from the obligation under the Currency Act of 1927 to sell sterling or gold and also announced that Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday were to be public holidays. The ordinance indeed created a feeling of great uncertainty and resentment in the market. The position was however, made clear immediately by the Secretary of State for India, Sir Samuel Hoare, the final authority on matters pertaining to India in a statement before the Federal Structure Committee on Monday that the rupee was to remain linked to sterling.

Following the above announcement, confidence was regained and yesterday the Finance Member, Sir George Schuster, made a statement repeating the Secretary of State's decision. He said that the operation of the Ordinance of September 21st, would be terminated and Government would take powers to control exchange transactions, so that the obligation to sell sterling may be limited to requirements for genuine trade purposes, for fulfilment of obligations incurred before September 21st and for reasonable domestic requirements.

In explaining his policy of maintaining the Indian currency standard on a sterling basis, Sir Samuel Hoare said that for all practical purposes the stability of Indian exchange had been based on sterling and Indian trade both export and import was financed through sterling. He further stated that the greater part of India's external obligations was also in sterling.

Practical financiers and businessmen feel convinced that India's favourable balance of trade is likely to improve under the revised standard. Hence it would be disastrous to chariot the rupee to the gold dollar or to the mercy of speculators and thus subject it to violent fluctuations, paralysing all normal and legitimate business. It is anticipated that, on resumption of business applications for the purchase of sterling from Government will not be large since the tendency will be to keep away from the depreciated and fluctuating pound sterling.

RESENTMENT.

On the matter of keeping the banks closed for three days in succession, great resentment was felt in business circles, since it was generally believed that such long closure was unnecessary at least as far as the principal Indian finance markets were concerned, particularly after Sir Samuel Hoare's statement in regard to the rupee ratio.

Simultaneously with the announcement in connection with the ratio Sir George Schuster stated that "in order to balance the current expenditure and current receipts, it will be necessary to introduce an emergency programme in which the main permanent necessity for restoring financial equilibrium will be by way of retrenchment, but in the interval it will be necessary to have recourse to other measures to ensure immediate equilibrium." He said that "Government will place their full programme before the Assembly on Monday."

BUDGET MUST BE BALANCED.

It is indeed highly imperative that immediate and equitable steps to be taken to balance the Budget and if this is done promptly, it will certainly react very favourably on Government securities, both here and abroad and revive confidence in India's credit.

SECOND ORDINANCE.

A second Ordinance repealing the first was issued by His Excellency the Governor-General on the 24th instant for the regulation of sales of gold or sterling. The Ordinance provides that sales of gold or sterling by Government shall be made for financing:—

1. Normal trade requirements excluding import of gold or silver, coin or bullion.
2. Contracts completed before 21st September 1931.
3. Reasonable personal or domestic purposes.

Government shall not sell gold or sterling to liquidate the over-sold exchange position of any bank in respect of any month subsequent to the month in which the demand for gold or sterling is made.

The demand for gold and sterling may be made at the local head offices of the Imperial Bank of India in Calcutta and Bombay for an amount not less than £25,000 in value and shall be sold to recognised banks only.

The transactions are subject to the scrutiny of the Managing Governor of the Imperial Bank of India.

MONEY.

The rate for inter-bank call funds stood at 6 per cent on Monday and on the reopening of banks to-day it was quoted at 7 per cent. The decision arrived at on Monday to raise the bank rate to 8 per cent effective 22nd September caused resentment in business circles, since banks were closed for three subsequent days, thus allowing no opportunity to borrowers to liquidate their commitments. As Tuesday was declared a public holiday no tenders for treasury bills were received, but a communique was issued yesterday inviting tenders on Friday. Maturities of treasury bills during the week amounted to Rs. 543.25 lacs. The trade demand shows a small decrease of Rs. 3.84 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One to three months 6 per cent. and six months 5½ per cent

IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 18th instant shows a large decline of Rs. 319.98 lacs in the cash balance of the Bank which now stands at Rs. 12,25,87,000 as compared with Rs. 24.55 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 15.62, a decrease of 3.54 per cent. under last week. Loans have declined by Rs. 49.51 lacs, while Cash credits and Inland bills discounted are up by Rs. 1.78 lacs, and by Rs. 22.62 lacs. Government deposits have declined by Rs. 205.72 lacs to Rs. 12.90 crores and Other deposits by Rs. 25.48 lacs to Rs. 64.19 crores.

GOVT. SECURITIES.

The Security market was closed for three days in the week and there was thus little indication of the effects on this market of the changes in the currency and financial policies both in Great Britain and in India. 3½ per cent. Paper which stood at Rs. 53/4 on Monday dropped on the resumption of business to-day to Rs. 51/9. No business transpired in other scrips, but the tendency was downward. 5 per cent 1945-55 loan eased to Rs. 97/4. 1939-44 loan dropped by a rupee to Rs. 89. 1935 loan declined to Rs. 94/4 and 1933s to Rs. 98. 6 per cent 1932 Bonds are quoted at par and 1933-36 loan at Rs. 97. 6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan further receded to Rs. 102. 4 per cent 1960-70 loan fell from Rs. 64 to Rs 63 and 1934-37 from Rs. 87/4 to Rs. 86/8. 4½ per cent 1955-60 loan went down from Rs. 78 to Rs. 77 and 1934 bonds from Rs. 93/14 to Rs 93/2.

TREASURY BONDS.

A press communique of the 22nd instant states that sales of 6½ per cent Treasury bonds due 1935 upto the 19th September amount to Rs. 9,75,00,000. The result is considered quite satisfactory in view of the present abnormal conditions in international finance.

TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate of six and three months Treasury Bills will be received on Friday, the 25th September 1931. Successful tenderers should make payment on Monday, the 28th September 1931. Other conditions are as usual.

CURRENCY RETURN.

The currency return of the 15th September 1931 shows a decline of Rs. 367.86 lacs in notes in circulation which now stand at Rs. 148,43,40,000. Silver coins are up by Rs. 10.18 lacs to Rs. 126.44 crores and silver bullion by Rs. 15 lacs to Rs. 5.79 crores. Gold bullion declined to Rs. 367.02 lacs to Rs. 7.19 crores, owing to transfers to the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve against sales of sterling. The percentage of metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 93.90 as against 93.88 a week ago.

EXCHANGE.

This market also was closed almost throughout the week and reopened to-day. The issuance of an Ordinance assuring supply of sterling by Government for purposes of genuine trade, infused confidence and ready T.T. was done at 1s. 5-25/32d. sterling with few buyers. The tone of the market is decidedly healthier although only limited business has been placed so far.

The dollar sterling quotation appreciated to the high level of Dol. 3.89 during the week as a result of Great Britain having gone off the gold standard. Other foreign gold exchanges appreciated likewise, the French franc reaching 98.50, the Belga 27.75 and the Italian lira 75.00 respectively

GOLD.

The suspension of gold standard in Great Britain caused a heavy premium on the price of gold which moved in sympathy with the gold dollar. Prices in our market fluctuated erratically with an upward tendency. The highest rate touched was Rs. 25, the closing rate being Rs. 24/9. The future trend of prices in our market will depend largely upon the vagaries of the dollar sterling exchange. Large amount of speculative business is reported to have been transacted and some banks have also taken interest in the local market. Prices in London were nominal and at the close the quotation was £5-3-5 per fine ounce. Sovereign rates rose in sympathy and ready is quoted at Rs. 15-4-0, while forward is unquoted. It is rather difficult to determine the offtake but is roughly estimated at about 10,000 tolas a day with stocks augmented to 2 lacs tolas owing to arrivals from upcountry. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 25 and Rs. 21-5-0 for ready, Rs. 25-0 and Rs. 21-5-6 for 28th September settlement and Rs. 25-0 and Rs. 21-6-6 for 27th October settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £7500 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £28,500. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 425,436 in bar and coin. There is no shipment of gold from London this week.

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for the month of July last amounted to 44,765 ounces as compared with 44,118 ounces for June 1931 and 45810 ounces for July 1930.

SILVER.

The silver market witnessed feverish activity with wide day to day fluctuations. The tendency was however bullish and the price of ready rose by Rs. 11 per 100 tolas to Rs. 54, during the course of the week, which is almost unprecedented in the recent history of silver trading. There was a rush by American hedge operators to cover their position and bears both in China and in India liquidated their commitments in London, thereby causing a rise of 3½ d. per ounce standard to 16½d. At the close the rate declined to 15-7/8d. The estranged relations between China and Japan were also partly responsible for the stupendous rise here. On top of all this there were strong rumours in the local market that Government would enhance the duty on silver as an interim measure to improve the financial situation. But the rise appears to be overdone and reaction is not unlikely. Inter-bazar business is reported on a fairly wide scale and the Board of Directors of the Bombay Bullion Exchange have issued a warning to its members to do trading on a limited scale owing to uncertainty that prevails at present. The Shanghai tael jumped from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6-3/4d. towards the close. The daily offtake is still poor at about 45 bars and stocks on hand are estimated at 3100 bars. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 54 and Rs. 43-9 for ready, Rs. 51-12 and Rs. 43-9 for 2nd October settlement and Rs. 52-0 and Rs. 43-11 for 31st October settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £5500 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment, the total visible supply from London to India is about £22,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 2,755 in coin. There is no shipment of silver this week from London.

The Daily Trade Return of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce of date shows an export to Hongkong of 1613 bars of silver bullion valued at Rs. 16,39,060 by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Reuter reports that Government of Siam is shipping to-day from Bangkok twenty million ounces of silver to London representing the balance of Siam's unwanted silver surplus.

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FROM PORT SAID TO MARSEILLES.

Political Talk Behind Purdah On Board.

HOW MAHATMA WAS GREETED AT EGYPTIAN PORT.

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

S. S. "RAJPUTANA" on way to Marseilles.
September 11.

From Port Said to Marseilles we had jolly five days. They passed away swiftly in the midst of political life that we had on board the ship. As your readers must be aware, Mahatmaji and other Congress leaders were flooded with heaps of telegrams, cablegrams and letters of congratulations and cordial greetings from all parts of the world. At Port Said if any one had accepted a bet that no one would come on board to see the Congress leaders in that very early hour of the morning he must have cursed himself. The Port authorities had to refuse admission to a large number of Egyptian students who made a desperate effort to have a glimpse of the Mahatma. Yet it was a big invasion by Zaglul's disciples who had surrounded Mahatmaji and Pundit Malaviya. Of course, Mrs. Naidu was a "host" in herself. She had the advantage over the other two in conversing freely and writing autographs in right Arabic language.

BE OUR GUEST.

The representatives of the Wafd Party seemed to believe that it was their privilege and theirs alone to discuss with the Indian leaders to a certain feeling of discomfort and annoyance of little 'Highlanders'—the Multani merchants—who have colonised Port Said. All joined in raising an Arabic cry "Come Back to Be Our Guest." It is difficult to select a few from amongst the many messages that the leaders have received, nevertheless I cannot resist the temptation of forwarding to you separately a copy of few of them. They have come from north, east, south and west, from men, women and students. There are a good many ship calls from Englishmen and Indians, merchant princes and homeward (India) bound students.

SHAUKAT ALI JOINS.

As was expected, the "Big Brother" has joined us after his extensive tour in Palestine, Stamboul, Jerusalem and other Arabic countries after, as he put it, a successful crusade in the name of Islam. It appeared rather strange that the crowd that followed him had no hesitation in joining the Egyptians in sympathetically looking at Mahatmaji engaged in the observance of his usual weekly day of silence. In the meantime a lady, not Indian, shouted "Here is Shaukat Ali" but she was soon corrected that the 'Big Brother' is a Maulana.

WHY NOT IRISH METHODS.

Time rolled on and the ship passed on. From sympathetic look and idle curiosity the visitors became more serious. In the whole of the afternoon as the "half-naked fakir" was plying the Charkha' some one or the other —mostly English passengers—butted in to say apologetically: "May I just ask you a question?" But it was a string of questions, a curious hotch potch of if's and buts". Irishmen were followed by the Arabs who subsequently made room for the Egyptian students. To the tune of the Spinning Wheel Lululby, India's sole representative to the Conference answered the Army Officers their fears on the North West Frontier. He told the Irishmen why India does not want to copy Irish methods and emphasised to the Al Azaar boys why the Eastern countries must join together in securing peace and contentment—a problem that has at present become a world menace. At the evening prayers, the cosmopolitan gathering had discourses on ethics of Charkha,' cult of non-violence, how to draw a line in pursuit of the doctrine and other kindred subjects. Very often the Commander of the ship had been an interested listener by the side of Sir Prabhashanker, Pundit Malaviya, Mrs. Naidu and a few English ladies.

'PURDAH' TALKS.

While this was how we spent our time on the deck, the leaders did not overlook to have long private talks amongst themselves. If for many hours, Mahatmaji was closeted with His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal, Pundit Malaviya and Mr. Shaukat Ali were seen together as if discussing not only the Hindu-Muslim problem but also the other question of the minorities including the Depressed Classes. Then there was another heart-to-heart talk lasting nearly four hours between the 'Big Brother and Mahatma Gandhi. Beyond making us feel that in considering the destiny of the nation, the discussions were frank, open-minded and in a spirit of good-will and cordiality, the brief holders in the political suit have left us no better than to speculate the trend of arguments in support of their winning the brief. However, if the contending parties were not of one mind, there seems to be no doubt that there was a maximum amount of unity and understanding in 'Purdah' talks not to allow the keepers of public conscience, the Press Correspondents, to make any intelligent anticipation. It was an ordeal for Pundit Malaviya to take part in these discussions. Ever since we left Port Said, he has been suffering from severe cold with the nose running heavily. Careful as he is, he has taken sufficient care to confine himself to his cabin and it is genuinely hoped that with the timely help of the Indian herbs, he will be able to land in Marseilles to-day as cheerfully as he did when he said: 'Au Revoir' to Bombay a fortnight ago.

MESSAGES.

The following are some of the messages from amongst the many received by Mahatmaji:—

S.S. "RAJPUTANA", Marseilles.

From El Sheikh Ibrahim Yousif Atallah, ex-Member of the Egyptian Senate and Chairman of the Wafd Board at Port Said:

'Our Egyptian leader H. E. Mustapha El Nahas Pasha has requested me to tender you on his behalf and the Egyptian nation greetings of Egypt and his heartiest felicitations.

'He wishes you a pleasant voyage, sound health and every success. It will give him a great pleasure if he will have the opportunity of meeting you in Cairo on your safe return. My colleagues in Port Said would have been very pleased to have the honour of meeting you on board but the complications imposed by the steamship agency here were the real cause of this prevention.'

"In short, I again repeat the best wishes of Nahas Pasha and the citizens of Port Said."

From El Mohamed Mahomed, President of the Constitutional Liberal Party of Cairo:

'Allow me in the name of the Constitutional Liberal Party as well as in my name to wish you godspeed and all the success the great cause of a united India deserves. We sincerely hope that on your way back to India you will give us an opportunity of welcoming you in Egypt."

From Madam Cherifa Riaz, President of the Women's Saadist Committee, Alexandria:

'The Women's Saadist Committee highly appreciates your efforts for the emancipation of India which is our common cause. Therefore we wish you every success.'

From East Indies Students' Association, Cairo:

"Hearty greetings best wishes for India's freedom and eastern welfare. Full justice for our brethren Moslem Indians.

From Indian Muslim Students' Association of Al Azhar University:

"Best wishes for your success."

A joint message fom the Indian Students' Central Association, the International Freedom League and the Friends of India Society to accept their isvitation to go in procession after landing in London.

From Naquib Khalaf of Nagraby, Cairo:

"The East and the West have hopes in you; realise the former and disappoint the latter and show the colonisers that the East has wise beliefs, sound life and a spreading progress, as God has given them.'

From E. Salem, Ex-Counsellor and Deputy of the Egyptian Senate:

"The Egyptian people, having their independence movement led by Nahas Pasha, are happy to express heart-felt wishes of success in your noble cause of your country so courageously and valiantly defended. The whole world wishes you a good voyage and a glorious and triumphant return."

From El Cherif Pasha, the Nationalist Leader of Alexandra:

"Thankful to Almighty God for your safe arrival. Wish you very happy voyage and every success."

Following is one of the many cables received from various broadcasting companies of England, America and India to broadcast on the wireless as well as on the gramophon records:

"National Students' Federation of America enjoins you to speak to American students on non-political topic relating to students and education over Columbia Broadcasting System largest network in America through the British Broadcasting Company under the auspices of the American students. Have cabled to Students' Union in England to endorse and support this invitation making it possible for you to speak through the British Broadcasting Company, who have very kindly offered their facilities to Columbia Broadcasting System. Chester Williams, New York."

From Indian Merchants' Association of Paris.

"Anxious meet yourself and party while passing through Paris and respectfully request wire time of arrival."

Here is a message from on board s.s. "Crocovia":

'Admirers and well wishers on s.s. "Crocovia" send heartiest greetings and fervently hope that your mission may be helpful to the cause of India.

Last but not the least from Mr. Fenner Broackway, M.P., President of the Gandhi Society in London:

"May we arrange friendly meal with members of the Gandhi Society on October Second evening your Birthday Anniversary as we did last year.

RESTRICTIONS ON M. N. ROY.

Bombay Defence Committee's Protest.

A meeting of the M. N. Roy Defence Committee was held on Friday night in the Navjuwan Bharat Sabha office when Mr. Purshottam Trikamdas was elected President and Mr. G. L. Kandalkar and Dr. G. Y. Chitnis were elected the Vice-Presidents of the committee. The programme for the Roy Week drawn up by the secretaries was approved and it was resolved to make vigorous efforts to make it a big success.

The Committee also took into consideration a letter received from Mr. Brajesh Singh, the Secretary of the Cawnpore Defence Committee, detailing the various restrictions placed on Comrade Roy and passed the following resolution:—

"The Defence Committee protests against the rigid and humiliating restrictions imposed upon Comrade Roy by the the District Magistrate and demands that at least the same facilities, as are given to the Meerut "Conspiracy" case prisoners, may be granted to him.

This Committee emphatically protests against the denial of even ordinary facilities to Comrade Roy and is of opinon that by refusing to Roy the facilities of writing letters, seing his friends and interviewing his legal advisers at hours convenient to him and them, and the Government is making it impossible for Roy to prepare his defence.

The trial of Comrade Roy in jail is against all recognised principles of Law and is absolutely unfair to the accused. This Committee, therefore, demands that the trial of Roy may be held as usual in the open court and that no restrictions may be placed on the Press representatives, the members of the Defence Committee and the public in attending the Court."

The Committee accepted the resignations of Mr. A. B. Vaidya and Mr. D. L. Phatak and elected Mr. Y. J. Meherally and Mr. K. Menon in their places.

KONKAN FLOOD RELIEF FUND. CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Hon. Secretaries announce that they have received the following contributions to the Fund through Mr. B. A. Tavade, Post Master, Grant Road.

Staff of Grant Road Post Office Rs. 36/8. Imperial Film Co 25/ Mr. B. L. Kalsekar 21/ Mr. M. R. Kerawala 21/ Saugar Film Co. 15/ Balaim of Rao Bahadur Raghunathrao Farewell party 12/1. K. M. Hasare 11/ G. K. Bhujial 11/ Sheth L. B. Ghaswala 11/ D. B. Kamli 11/ S. G. Acharekar 10/ R. B. Smith 10/ R. N. Nayampalli 10/ Mrs. Sushilabai Sabajirao Savant 10/. A sympathiser 5/4. Sheth Esuf Ali 5/4. Rao Saheb D. V. Garnik 5/4 N. K. Deshpande 5/4. R. B M. N. Desai 5/4. Dr. Keravala 5/. Total Rs. 245/13. The Hon. Steretaries have received from the Weaving Department of the Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Rs. 215/10. and from the Spinning Department Rs. 115/2 as contributions to the Fund.

ALL-INDIA POSTAL CONFERENCE.

SIMLA, Sept. 24.
(By Mail).

A joint special conference of the All-India (including Burma) Postal and R. M. S. Union and the All-India (including Burma) Postmen and Lower Grade Staff Union will be held in Delhi in the first week of November. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta President, Railwaymen's Federation has consented to preside. It is understood that proposal regarding retrenchment in Postal Department will be discussed.—A.P.

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* Yamagata Maru	3807	5 Oct.	15 Oct.
Yasukuni Maru	12000	.....	@ 18 ,,
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Suwa Maru	10700	...	3 Nov.
x Tango ,,	6893	1 Nov.	13 ,,

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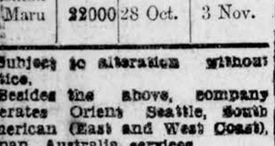

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

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Auction Sales.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT MODIKHANA STREET, WITHIN THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO. Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. Malvi, Ranchoddas & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees Messrs. Shamji Girdhar, Tribhowandas Girdhar and Dayalji Girdhar and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Soonderdas Gopaldas in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 26th day of June, 1929 and Further Charges dated the 19th day of July 1929 and 10th day of December, 1929 made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property on THURSDAY, the 1st day of October 1931 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement (164) one hundred and sixty-four square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax Collector's Old No. 107, New No. 870, Old Survey No. 1071 and New Survey Nos. 1 and 2/8590 and under Quit and Ground Rent tenure Collector's Old No. 685, New No. 5875, Old Survey No. 1071, New Survey Nos. 1 and 2/8590 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1256 of Fort Division together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes Bombay Municipality Under Ward A No. 2076 and Street Nos. 198 and 200 all which said premises are situate at and on the West side of Modikhana Street within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement (159) one hundred and fifty nine square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Quit and Ground Rent tenure under Collector's Old No. 586, Old Survey No. 1070 and New Survey No. 8589 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1256 of Fort Division together with the messuage, tenement or stable standing thereon, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes Bombay Municipality under Ward A No. 2075 and Street No. 196 and all which said premises are situate at and on the West side of Modikhana Street within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Malvi Ranchoddas and Co. Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their office at 41, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers.

Sorabjee Cowasjee And Co. AUCTIONEERS,

TO LOVERS OF CARVED BLACKWOOD FURNITURE.

SALE ON THURSDAY, the 1st October, 1931, at 3 p.m. at the Sale Rooms of the auctioneers:—Household furniture of a gentleman comprising rare and old blackwood chiffoniers carved and perforated, fully carved blackwood flower stands, easy chair carved all over in designs and figures, drawing room round tables with elephant figures, fully carved teapoys, almirahs, curios and silver cupboads, chest of drawers, chesterfield easy chairs, revolving book case, iron bedsteads, etc.

By order of the attorneys for the Administrator of the estate of a deceased European gentleman.

By order of Liquidator of the Dharamsi Morarji Woollen Mills Ltd. (In Liquidation): 2 filing cabinets, one cupboard and a wall rack.

Goods on view.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

Sale of valuable immoveable property known as Gulzar Manzil (near Curry Road Bridge and in line with the Union Mills) at DeLisle Road on TUESDAY, the 29th September 1931, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) by order of Messrs. Mulla & Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mahomed Jusab Gulzar in pursuance of the power of sale given to the Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 18th January 1930.

Foras land situate at DeLisle Road, Bombay, admeasuring about 1,200 square yards with a dwelling house thereon bearing Collector of Land Revenue, Old Nos. 705, 709, New No. B/12695, New Survey No. 1/2687, Municipal G Ward No. 2259 (1) 2259 (1a) and Street Nos. 316, 316aa and Cadestral Survey No. 169 of Parel Sewri Division.

Full particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Mulla & Mulla, attorneys for the Mortgagees, Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or from the undersigned

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

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The Great British Comedy
The Chance of a Night Time
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WINIFRED SHOTTER
Talking, Singing and Dancing.

EMPIRE THEATRE

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Huge Comedy Success
Tilly of Bloomsbury
featuring
PHYLLIS KONSTAM
A Romance of Boarding House Life.

EMPRESS TALKIES

6-30 and 10 p.m.
ALL-COLOUR TALKING PICTURE
Bride of the Regiment
featuring
VIVIENNE SEGAL, WALTER PIDGEON.
A Delightful Spectacular Romance

THE EXCELSIOR THEATRICAL CO

WILL OPEN ITS SEASON SHORTLY

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GRANT ROAD CORNER

WITH

A POWERFUL URDU PLAY

AINA--E--IMAN

BY

MUNSHI SHAH JAHAN SAHEB SHAMS

A PLAY THAT WILL TEACH YOU NEW LESSONS ON SELF-SACRIFICE !

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COMMENCING 3RD OCTOBER. SATURDAY

at

CINEMA MAJESTIC,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 26.

	Bales.
Central India	30
Berar	203
Central Provinces	169
Egyptians	404
Cotton	806
	Cwts.
Wheat	506
Linseed	386
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	172
Gingellyseeds	11
Groundnuts	4,368
Castorseeds	836
Rice	1,725
Myrabollams	734
Cottonseeds	765
Gram	188
Joowar	3,140
Maize	3
Barley	113
Bajree	1,091
	Tons.
Coal	278

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Sept. 26.

October	6.05
December	6.25
January	6.36
March	6.54
May	6.73

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Sept. 26.

October	6.02
December	6.25
Middling Spot	5.87

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Sept. 26.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 45,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 1,000 bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent 9,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 26.

	Opening	Closing.
September		4.71
October	4.70	4.70
November		4.70
December		4.69
January	4.70	4.71
February		4.74
March	4.75	4.77
April		4.79
May	4.80	4.82
June		4.84
July	4.78	4.78
August		4.90
September		4.92
October		4.95
Middling Spot		5.08

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 26.

Sakellaridis:—	
September	7.43
October	7.46
November	7.62
December	
January	7.64
March	7.69
May	7.81
July	7.94
F.G.F., Spot	7.90

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Sept. 26.

Estimated Spot Sales 14,000 bales

Sales for Export nil.

Sales of East Indian Cotton nil.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 26.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.09
Broach, Fine (Good Staple)	4.21
Broach, Superfine (Good Staple)	4.33
Oomra, Good	3.79
Oomra, Fully Good	3.89
Oomra, Fine	4.04
Bengal, Good	3.69
Bengal, Fully Good	3.79
Bengal, Fine	3.89
Scinde, Fully Good	3.79
Scinde, Fine	3.89
Scinde, Superfine	3.99

HARBINGER OF COMMUNAL UNITY.

Mr. Elwin On Gospel Of Khadi.

HIS APPEAL TO CHRISTIANS ON 'BENDED KNEES'

(From Our Own Correspondent).

VILE PARLE, Sept. 28.

"As an Englishman and an outsider I am captivated by the two great ideas of Khadi and Satyagraha, the former being the only solvent of all our economic and social problems, the greatest symbol of ancient culture and religion of India, the embodiment of passionate and pure love for the poor and the crippled, for the sick and starving, for the destitute and dying, and latter the only and unique moral substitute for war and drunken passion for blood, the symbol of peace and goodwill, perfect love and Universal brotherhood" declared Mr. V. Elwin in an impressive and soul-stirring speech at a public meeting held in Andheri, Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta presiding. Continuing Mr. Elwin said that the magic word Khadi solves the economic problem by emancipating the masses from the thraldom of exploiting capitalist and frees the society from two monster evils of drink, and untouchability. Charkha, he said, is the enlargement of human conscience and the extension of religion and spirituality into the realm of politics, and public life. The man who spins the thread with faith and love in his labour is the active propagator of goodwill and universal brotherhood.

IF FRANCIS WERE LIVING.

Khadi is the harbinger of communal unity so very essential to India. It does not only link rich and poor but it also links Hindus and Muslims, Parsis and Christians in a common brotherhood and inspires them to work hand in hand and heart to heart for the common goal of Independence

He said, he was convinced that Khadi is not the enemy of Great Britain but its greatest friend because hand-spinning is the greatest voluntary, co-operation that the world has ever seen. The gospel of Khaddi exactly alike to the teachings of St. Francis of Assisi and the speaker humourously remarked that if St. Francis were living at present he would go from door to door selling and distributing Khadar.

WEAPON OF SATYAGRAHA.

Speaking on Satyagraha he said that it is the gate of the glorious dawn opening before the youths. It has replaced blooding war by voluntary suffering and sacrifice for the cause of Truth and Justice. It is the strongest weapon that an unarmed and emaciated nation can successfully use. The Satyagraha has not only preserved the great virtues of war, viz., Discipline, Order, Bravery and Sacrifice but it has raised them to a far higher level.

TRUST THE MAJORITY.

Finally he appealed to all 'on bended knees' to buy Khadi and oly charka and to be a true Satyagrahis by cultivating pure love for all, for he said, love touches humanity and is, therefore, greater than patriotism. He specially appealed to his Christian brothers and sisters to foster the use of Khadi in their community, to banish drink, to remove the communal outlook and trust the majority.

The President showed his complete agreement with the views expressed by the speaker and added that Khadi is one of the chief ways of doing away with the agriculture indebtedness staring in the face of Indian Peasants.

The meeting terminated after a vote of thanks to the speaker.

Okha Port News

The Port Officer, Okha Port wires under date Sept. 26:—

S.S. Quiloa (Line: British India steam navigation Co., Agents: Messrs. Chotalal Premji and Company) arrived at Port Okha on the 25th instant with 1044 tons sugar for discharge.—A.P.

DURAND MATCHES POSTPONED.

SIMLA, Sept. 26.

To-day's Durand Matches are postponed due to incessant rain since yesterday. Ground is flooded beyondplay.—A. P.

STOCKS & SHARES.

SPURT IN TATA STEEL SHARES.

Cement Shares Look Up.

Bombay, Sept. 26.

The share market opened at about previous closing quotations and ruled firm throughout the day on improved buying. There was good demand for Tata Steel and Cement shares which recorded a sharp rise. Mill shares also ruled firm with renewed buying. Government Securities opened weak but soon firmed up active short covering. Last days for settlement of open contracts are 31st inst. and 1st Proximo.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Sept. 26.

Bombay Dyeing 673; 75; 81
Century 196; 98; 96; 200; 202; 200
Colaba 72; 71; 73; 72
Crescent 48; 51
Fazul 327; 30; 32; 26; 31; 26; 29
Indore 305; 6; 10.
Madhowji 11
Nagpur 288; 93; 82
New Great 108; 10; 12; 20; 12
Pearl 172; 73; 75
Simplex 43; 47
Swadeshi 225; 28; 23; 25.
Burmah 350; 70; 68; 70
Hydro; 107; 8-7
Tram 101; 103
Deff. 301
Ord. 23-12; 26-8; 27; 26-4
Bundi 14-6; 15; 14-10
Indian 155; 77; 61.
Katni Ord. 148; 57
Alcock 96

MILLS.	Bombay, Sept. 26.	
100	Ahm. Advance	250-0
50	**Apollo**	**1-0-0**
10	**Bom. Cotton P.**	**2-8**
500	**Bom. Cotton**	**95-0**
250	Bombay Dyeing	681
250	**Bradbury P.**	**127-8**
250	**Bradbury**	**135**
100	Century	200
500	Central India P.	410
100	Central India	291-4
100	Colaba	72-8
100	**Cooria**	**115**
100	Crescent	51/4
250	Currim.	46-4
250	David	80
250	**Dawn**	**480**
200	**Ed. Sassoon**	**40**
1	**E. D. Sassoon D.**	**0.3-3**
100	**Elphinstone P.**	**20**
100	Elphinstone	2-8
250	Fazulbhoy	289-6
100	**Finlay**	**65-0**
1000	**Framji Petit**	**150**
100	Gokak	85-10
1000	**Hindustan**	**1290**
100	Indore-Malwa	310
250	**Jamshed**	**3-0**
50	Kasturchand	3-2
100	**Khatau**	**61-4**
100	Kohinoor	107-8
250	Laxmi	700
100	Madhowji	11-0
250	Madras United	260
1000	**Manekji Petit**	**700-0**
100	Meyer Sassoon	20-0
1000	Morarji	310-0
50	Mysore	90-0
200	New Greae P.	130
200	New hGreat	112-8
100	New City	43-12
250	Pabani	96
250	Pearl	175
100	Phoenix	260-0
10	**Premier**	**1-0**
100	Shapurji	6
1000	Sholapur	1552-8
250	Simplex	47-5
100	Swan	65
100	Swadeshi	235
25	**Tata P.**	**15**
25	Tata	19.6
500	Vishnu P.	577-8
500	Vishnu	1,165-0
1000	Western	657-8xd.
	BANKS.	
100-50	Baroda	63-12
50-05	Central	14-6
£10-5	Eastern	62-8
500	Imperial	870
500-125	Imperial Cont.	218-12
100-50	India	76-0
5	Union	2-15
	CEMENTS.	
10	Bundi	13-12
70	Gwalior	58
250	Indian	16614
100	Katni 1st P.	102
100	Katni 2nd P.	102
40	Katni Def.	510-0
100	Katni	157-8
10	Punjab P.	10
10	Punjab	7-12
100	Shahabad	146-4
	INSURANCE.	
10	Jupiter P.	7-6
15	Jupiter	6-12
15	New India	15-4
200-100	Oriental	1535
10	Vulcan	4-12
	ELECTRIC.	
100	Ahmedabad	98-2
1000	Andhra Val. P.	975
1000	Andhra Valley	570
50	Bom. Tram P.	58
50	Bom. Tram	103-12
100	Tata Hydro P.	103-12
100	Tata Hydro	103-7
1000	Tata Power P.	1075-8
1000	Tata Power	371-4
	RAILWAYS.	
500	Ahm. Prantij	697-8
100	Amritsar Patti	96-4
100	Central Province	70-8
100	Dho. Barramati	74-8
100	Guzrat	39-8
100	Mandra Bhon	50
500	Tapti Valley	562-8
	MINING.	
10	Central India	0-8
10	Shivrajpur	11
150	Tata Steel 1 P.	108-12
100	Tata Steel 2 P.	24
30	Tata Steel D.	301-4
75	Tata Steel	26-4
	MISCELLANEOUS.	
100	Alcock	96-4
250	Bom. Steam P.	200
250	Bom. Steam	173-12
50	Bom. Telephone	38-12
8s.	Brit. B. Petrol	2-11-6
125	Bom. Bifrma Old	370
50	Bom. Burma New	115
100	Ind. Bleaching	135
15	Scindia	7-6
3 1/2	p. c. Govt. Paper	52-5-6
5	p. c. 1945-55 Tax Free	97

MONEY MARKETS

—:o:—

Bombay Sept. 26.

B. C. RATE:—
T T 1/5 23/32.
D D 1/5 3/4
LONDON:—
Banks selling T T 1/5 3/4 Ready.
Banks selling D D 1/5 25/32
Banks selling T T 1/5 3/4 Sept.
Banks buying T T 1/5 25/32
Banks buying D D 1/5 13/16.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/3 Oct.
Banks buying 3 Mos Nov. not quoted.
Banks buying 3 Mos Dec. not quoted.
NEW YORK:—
B C Rate T T 377 Nominal.
Banks selling T T 376 3/4 Nominal.
Banks buying T T not quoted.
PARIS:—
Banks selling D D 582
Banks buying D D 682
Banks buying 3 Mos.
JAPAN:—
Banks selling T T 185
Banks buying 60 days.
HONGKONG:—
Banks selling D D 97 1/8
SHANGHAI:—
Banks selling D D Closed.
SINGAPORE:—
Banks selling D D 156 5/8.
JAVA:—
Banks selling D D 89 1/8.
CROSS RATES:—
New York/London 3.60 Nom. 25th inst.
Shanghai/London Closed 28th inst.
Japan/London 2/9 25th inst.
London/Paris 94.00 25th inst.
London/Belgium 26.00 25th inst.
London/Switzerland 19.00 25th inst.
London/Italy 71.00 25th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Unchanged Near. Steadier Forward.
Gold £5/3/5 24th inst. £5/14/9 25th instant.
Silver London Ready 15 7/8 24th inst. 19 1/2 25th inst.
Silver London Forward 16 24th inst. 19 11/16 25th inst.
Silver New York Ready 29 3/8 24th inst. 31 1/4 25th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 5 11/16 p. c. 24th inst. 5 11/16 p.c. 25th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 6 3/16 p.c. 24th inst. 6 3/8 p.c. 25th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 6 per cent.
Money:—Call 5½ per cent. 3 Mos 6 per cent. 6 Mos 5 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Sept. 26.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh		263
Central	30	620
Barsi & Nagar		246
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	...
Berar	203	1,979
Central Provinces	169	382
Total Oomras	402	3,492
Dholera		101
N.-W. Provinces	...	...
Rajputana		206
Sind-Punjab		1,540
Broach		1,526
Coompta & Dharwar		573
Westerns-Northerns		384
Cocoanada		2
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		188
Persian		191
American		10,917
Egyptian & African	404	9,074
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		53
Total	806	23,647

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Sept. 26.

1st Sept. to 25th Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	3,999	14,376
Japan & China	13,883	47,599
Coast Ports		5,123
Up-country by Rail		9,367
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		5,299
Total	17,882	81,764

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AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
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REGD. NO. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
J2

BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1931.

Governments Crushing Defeat In The Assembly

MR. CHETTY'S CENSURE MOTION CARRIED

Sir G. Schuster Stage-managing Fails.

SIMLA, Sept, 26.

The Legislative Assembly carried Mr. Chetty's resolution by sixty-four votes to forty.

:o:

SIMLA, Sept. 26.

When Mr. Shanmukham Chetty was called upon to move his motion, Sir George Schuster stated that under the Legislative rules a motion could appear only in a form agreeable to Government. He objected to the discussion of the motion if it included the paragraph condemning the Secretary of State.

The President said "Under the rules this para must be omitted in view of the Government objection."

Sir Harisingh Gour: If instead of condemning they disapprove of the Secretary of State

Sir George Schuster: I am unable to recognise any difference between disapproval and condemnation. (Cheers).

Mr. Chetty said he had no alternative but to omit the paragraph.

A POINT OF ORDER.

Mr. Arthur Moore asked whether the last paragraph opposing new taxation was not an entirely different issue and, therefore, not in order?

The President said he had admitted it after giving it serious consideration. In view of the fact that the motion arose out of Sir George Schuster's statement of Thursday, which had reference to taxation, the paragraph was in order.

RIGHT OF NOTICE.

Mr. Chetty moved his resolution after omitting the penultimate paragraph. Mr. Chetty explained that the last paragraph did not mean that the House wished to shirk a discussion on the Finance Bill but even the most well-informed unofficials did not know that it was coming this session and therefore those who had left Simla thinking that the balance of the business would not be exciting had a right to get due notice. As for the rest of the resolution they had to keep in view the facts leading up to the present situation, the manner and method of the Secretary of State's intervention and the grave implications of the measure imposed on the country.

EPISODES BEHIND SCENES.

Mr. Chetty said that though they were not witnesses to the dramatic episodes behind the scenes, they could very well imagine what must have happened, how Sir George Schuster on receiving the cable that England had gone off the gold standard must have rushed to Viceregal Lodge and, acting on his first impulse, in the interest of India, made the Viceroy sign an Ordinance relieving them of the obligation to sell gold or sterling but, this news when flashed across to London apparently upset the Secretary of State who within four hours rushed to the Federal Structure Sub-Committee and made a statement quite contrary to that made by the Finance Member at Simla that very morning.

INSULT FROM WHITEHALL.

"In a matter affecting vitally, the finances and the economic life of India, I would trust the Finance Member of the Government of India," said Mr. Chetty, "as against the Secretary of State (applause). The Finance Member took objection to my motion condemning the Secretary of State's action but he cannot prevent me from saying what I wish to say on the subject. (Laughter). The Secretary of State has imposed on us a policy which would be disastrous to India (shame). I know that the Government of India is a subordinate agent of the Secretary of State. I know that if a responsible Minister were over-ruled like that he would have no alternative but to resign and go. I do not want the Finance Member of the Government of India to resign and I hope he will carry on the finances of India inspite of being overruled, but while the Government of India can pocket the insult, we on this side of the House representing the people of this country are not prepared to pocket this insult (Applause).

IS IT FAIR?

Here one Ordinance was issued and then replaced by another. I can understand an emergency requiring an Ordinance but are you treating this House fairly when you cancel the main provisions of an Act of the Legislature by an Ordinance of the Viceroy when the Legislature is in session? There is no suggestion that a Bill is to be brought before us to incorporate the provisions of the Ordinance. Sir, at a time when our delegates are in London at the Round Table Conference we have a Government of India acting at the instance of the Secretary of State depriving this House even of the little power entrusted to it by the Government of India Act. I ask the Hon'ble Member whether they are prepared to tolerate this position. (Voice: No. No).

DEBATE ON CRISIS.

Mr. Chetty discussing the merits of the decision of the Secretary of State said that since the fixing of exchange at 1/6 in 1927 India's currency had been contracted to the extent of 158 crores. No less than 38 crores had been contracted in the past five months of this year. That policy had told disastrously on the agricultural and industrial life of the country. Then again as regards India's gold resources Mr George Schuster's statement that there was an increase in the gold resources, of seven millions, was only a half-truth. This sum of seven millions represented gold parted with by villagers who had to buy necessities of life under distress. On the other hand when they took into account both the gold bullion and sterling securities of India, we had lost 67 crores in the last four years through trying to maintain this 18 pence exchange. Not only had these resources been dissipated but the external debt had gone up by seventy million pounds. The economic crisis had thus been accentuated by the attempt to maintain the exchange value. We have always heard that Government was determined to maintain the exchange value of the rupee and last Monday an unexpected thing happened. I would not be a cynic to say that England's difficulties are India's opportunity. But on Monday morning we had a splendid opportunity to retrieve the mistake of the last five years.

NO PHANTOM STABILITY, PLEASE.

Acting on the first impulse, the Finance Member acted in the best interest of India; but he was overruled and India was not allowed to adopt the course of action which England, with greater resources felt necessary to adopt. This new standard has been imposed on us on the ground of stability. (European group: Cheers). I am all for stability, but I am not for phantom stability and real insolvency. We are linked to the sterling and the sterling is not linked to gold. Sir Basil Blackett told us that India's exchange was 18 d. gold and not sterling. We are now abandoning gold standard, and adopting sterling exchange standard. Can you take such momentous decision without consulting Indian opinion? As for your arguments about your sterling obligations and budgetary difficulties. India's total foreign trade in 1929-30 was 559 crores of which United Kingdoms share was only 172 crores. Are you going to regulate currtncy policy in disregard of your major foreign trade? Is this not preference for British goods as against those of U. S. A., Japan and other countries? Then again, as for the budgetary position, you may save 5 crores in your deficit through this policy, but this five crores is not to fall from heaven. You will get it by bleeding the agriculturist to the extent of 20 crores"

A GRAVE WARNING TO GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Chetty argued that India was the only country in the world whose currency was appreciated while as professor Keynes had stated countries like France and Belgium were prosperous because of depreciated currency. The speaker next warned the Government against depletion of gold resources. Speculators would purchase export bills while Government must meet import bills. "Let me make it clear, that we do not acquiesce in your policy, but as our cry may be in the wilderness, let us ask that for god's sake if you do pursue this ruinous policy, do not at least touch our gold reserves and arrange long term credit with His Majesty's Government."

Mr. Chetty added that now they were tied to the chariot wheel of the English sterling, and concluded "It is a strange irony of fate that a time when our delegates are discussing constitutional advance for the political emancipation of this country, the Secretary of State, by one stroke of the pen, should subject us to an economic slavery which has been unheard of and unthought of even in the melancholy history of India" (Loud applause from all sides of the House).

MR. MODY'S SUPPORT.

Mr. H. P. Mody (Bombay) supported the resolution and said that the Secretary of State's announcement, made without the consultation with the Government of India, from a distance of over 5,000 miles, was an eloquent commentary on the system of Government in which Indians lived, for in a matter of life and death to the people of India, the Secretary of State, by a stroke of the pen, had laid down a policy against the interests of India. It was thought that when the Heaven-sent opportunity of Britain going off the gold standard came, the Government of India would right the blunder of 1927 and allow the rupee to take its course. But instead, the Secretary of State decided on linking the rupee with the pound sterling. Now Japan was reported to be going off the gold standard, and other countries might also follow suit. Where then would the pound sterling be, and where would the rupee be, and where its stability? Strictly speaking, the rupee could not be said to be linked to the pound sterling and Mr. Mody asked how long was the Indian rupee going to be linked to the pound sterling. How long was the fortunes of the rupee to be linked to the fortunes of the pound sterling? Was it to be under all conceivable circumstances? If England one day decided to go back to the gold standard, which was not impossible of achievement, then, was India also going back to the gold standard? If this was so, he would stoutly oppose it.

WAYS OF EVADING ORDINANCE.

Mr. Chetty had pointed out that there were many ways of evading the Ordinance. For example, a bullion importer could buy export bills at a favourable rate and keep these bills from the bank and accentuate the exchange position. Unless, therefore, the balance of trade improved materially in favour of India, the position would not be happy. Then, how was the Government going to prevent actual raids on the gold reserves? If and when sterling securities were exhausted, were they going to allow the gold reserves to be touched? Long term credits in favour of India were therefore necessary. He asked whether the Government of India were in a position to arrange long term credit on a satisfactory basis. Then he asked what was the policy of the Government regarding trade and industries. Were they going to revive ad hoc securities to the extent of twenty-five or thirty crores of rupees, or were they going to expand the currency? There could be no prosperity for the country and any grant of self-government would be line an empty shell if there was no sound currency and if India was not financially strong. The India of the future would require enormous resources. Let the Government think well and do the right thing at this critical juncture.

HORSES & TTHE STREAM.

Mr. Ramsay Scott was for supporting Government in the present crisis. He said, he, along with many others in the European group was for sixteen pence ratio in the past, but he felt the present was not the right moment for "changing the horses when crossing the stream." The house should be loath to add to the already heavy burden of the Finance Member and the only way to play the game for the general good of the Indian Empire was to forget private considerations and come forward with a constructive policy rather than with destructive criticisms. They should trust that Government at a time like the present. Mr. Scott alluded to a "small clique in Bombay and Ahmedabad" and said it should be sternly discouraged from attempting to profit by temporary troubles of the Indian Empire. Mr Scott said he understood that Rs 40 crores had already been transferred to England in the hope of its bringing back profit. He urged that like England they should compose party differences and support Government and enable the Finance Member to balance the budget. The rupee, he said, could not be allowed to find its level while India was in the throes of internal strife. The speaker assured support and co-operation on behalf of his group to Government.

A CONVERT'S CONFESSION.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed said that the act of Government during the last few days had converted him, and he now held that financial safeguards could not be reserved in the future constitution in the best interests of India. In regard to fresh taxation, the speaker said that Government should only bring forth such proposals after fully exploring all avenues of retrenchment and after doing away with the Lee Concessions. Recent action of Government had greatly shaken the confidence of the people in the currency of country.

When the Assembly met after lunch Lady Willingdon was present in the Viceregal box.

Mr. Jadhav said that the Secretary of State's action was arbitrary and despotic as when he did not agree with the Government of India, he should have at least asked the Government of India to consult the Assembly.

Mr. Arthur Moore subscribed to the view of Mr. Chetty that the Finance Member was and ought to be as good as a judge of the interests of India as the Secretary of State in London could possibly be and thought that it was reasonable that the Secretary of State made a statement on Monday when the Government of India was not at that time in a position to make. In so far as the resolution referred to Government, the speaker had sympathy with the Government of India, but the action that the Government took was to relieve itself at the earliest possible moment of obligation to sell gold or sterling to avoid enormous panic demand. This action gave them time to elaborate further measures for the control of sale of sterling.

"A SERIES OF CONTRADICTIONS."

He felt that Mr. Chetty's speech contained a series of contradictions. Mr. Chetty wanted India to do exactly what England had done. The speaker said that was what happened. India was off the gold standard just as England was. Mr. Moore said that the world was being forced off the gold standard by the accumulation of debt owed to America. What the resolution wanted was that the rupee should take its own course and not be linked to the sterling. He wondered whether those who advocated this course realized its danger. There was civil disobedience. There was suggestion of India's independence and there was Mr. Gandhi's attack on financial and other safeguards. This meant the loss of confidence in the rupee if it was to be left to drift, but linked with sterling it would prove beneficial. Already India had benefited by appreciation of prices, and so had the sterling countries all over the world. On the other hand America would suffer. The world is facing an economic war. One country or another will be punctuated by revolution in that world situation. I believe England is to-day the most stable country. That exists and linked with the sterling, India enjoys enormous advantage in facing that situation. Not only prices of her agricultural produce will rise, but she would not have to pay any more for her sterling obligations. We are faced with a long period in which the ultimate interests of Great Britain and India are absolutely inseparable. If they adopt a policy of separation, they would not only bring their own downfall, but also possible disaster to the whole basis of international finance" (applause).

"EXPERTS MORE RELIABLE THAN S. OF S."

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer said that in a matter of this grave importance, he would place greater value on the words of experts than that of the Secretary of State or Mr. Moore. He quoted from the Hilton-Young report which, referring to the possibility of England going off the gold standard said, "It is likely to happen except in a world-wide catastrophe, which would upset all currency systems. Nevertheless, there is a danger to be guarded against, which is real, however remote. There is undoubted disadvantage for India in depending on the currency of a single country, however stable and firmly linked to gold, for these reasons the standard of exchange should undoubtedly be the gold exchange standard and not the sterling exchange standard" (non-official applause).

Mr. Ranga Iyer said that this Commission deprecated for India the sterling exchange standard and England having given up the gold standard, even the condition stipulated by the Hilton-Young Commission did not exist. He pleaded for India for a place under the sun, so that the rupee may find its own footing in the world without being a slave to sterling. He regretted the political argument introduced by Mr. Moore and ended by the suggestion for a special session of the Assembly in November to consider the forthcoming Finance Bill.

SCHUSTERIAN SOPHISTRY.

Sir George Schuster in the course of his speech met the arguments of unofficials and concluded amidst applause with an appeal to all to trust Government in the present crisis. He congratulated Mr. Chetty on his excellent and brilliant speech and Mr. Ramsay Scott on his maiden speech. He, however, regarded the speech of Mr. Chetty as that of an advocate and felt convinced that if Mr. Chetty had crossed the floor and occupied the Treasury Bench he would have made an equally telling speech on the side of Government. Governments decisions to issue Ordinance No. VI had to be and was taken in ninety minutes, lest there should be speculation in places like Bombay and Calcutta. Even as it was, before news of the Ordinance reached Bombay or Calcutta, there was demand for four hundred and thirty-five thousand pounds sterling. There might have been a serious run and confidence might have been shaken, but for that emergency action. By issuing a further communique and declaring three days bank holidays and by further announcing that the Government of India stood behind the Imperial Bank, they were able to restore an atmosphere of

(Continued on Page 7.)

"TRAGIC AND COWARDLY OUTRAGE."

Poet Tagore On Homicidal Callousness Of Hijli Victims'. 'Guardians.'

CALCUTTA, Sept. 26.

Presiding at a meeting of citizens in Town Hall this afternoon to condemn recent happenings at Chittagong and Hijli, Poet Rabindranath Tagore said:

"Let me in the beginning confess that I never take pleasure in exploiting for political purposes any hurt, however vital it may be, that has been wrought on us. Outrage that is both tragic and cowardly in its brutality, as the shooting at Hijli proclaims itself to be, should engage our attention solely for the sake of tortured humanity. Taking part in a big public meeting is physically harmful to me and bewildering to my mind, yet I could not deny the call of victims whose voice has been silenced for ever by the homicidal callousnes of their appointed guardians. When I find how almost contemptuously such an act of terrorism may be perpetrated in utter disregard of public opinion, I feel sure that it is but one more of the signs of the deterioration that has enfeebled the moral character of British rule in India presaging for us a fate that is dark. When humiliation and suffering are indiscriminately inflicted upon the helpless it brings about demoralisation in the agents who are responsible for it and who blindly aid the destruction of the basis of civilised Government. I am here to give a warning on behalf of my countrymen that Government, however proud it may be of its enormous resources for repression of freedom can never afford to lose its dignity—dignity of justice, of unwavering honesty, even under provocation. Our people may not have the physical means for resisting injustice but no power can obstruct them from passing moral judgment and on their judgment every Government, however utterly alien it may be, will depend for its very existence.

THAT DIGNIFIED CALM.

"I have no desire to make a futile display of feeling in lurid language and it is my request to other speakers at this meeting to remember that no words of indignation can reach the height of condemnation that the bare fat carries upon itself. Let the very depth of our sorrow help us to attain that dignified calm which alone may help us radically to deal with evil, to make us ready without flinching for all suffering, a suffering that may yet be claimed of us in answer to the martyrdom of our brothers."

"In conclusion let me offer our sympathy to the bereaved homes with the assurance that the cruel disaster that has overtaken them will leave behind in the people an anguished memory that will burn like a sacred lamp at the shrine of the dead.—A. P.

FINANCE BILL AND M. L. A.'S

Suggestion To Postpone Consideration Till Nov. 15.

PROTEST CABLE TO GANDHIJI

SIMLA, Sept. 26.

Immediately after the Assembly adjourned, non-official Indian members met in the Committee room with Mr. Shanmukham Chetty in the Chair and authorised the Sub-Committee which drafted to-day's resolution to cable to Mr. Gandhi, H. H. the Aga Khan, the Prime Minister and other delegates to the Round Table Conference the feelings of the members on the action of the Secretary of State in pegging the rupee to the sterling. The cable will be drafted and sent this evening.

Lobby talks indicate that a suggestion will be made to Government to introduce the Finance Bill on September 29 and postpone its consideration till November 15, for which purpose a special session of the Assembly might be convened at Delhi It is argued that Government will have no difficulty in collecting the freshly imposed taxes for the next two months as the Finance Member's new bill, which the Assembly passed a few days ago, has empowered the Government to do so. Moreover the country will have time to express itself on fresh taxation proposals during the next two months and members of the House will then be armed with what might be called a mandate from the country on those proposals.—A. P.

Villagers Rout Rebels In Pegu District

RANGOON, Sept. 26.

A report has been received of a fight between villagers and rebels at Tagaung, Pegu District, in which the latter were worsted. On September 23rd the headman of Tagaung village received information that twenty rebels armed with two guns, were in the local Pongyi Kyaung (Buddhist monastery). He collected all gunholders in his village and proceeded to engage the rebels. The latter on seeing the villagers advancing, came out from Pongyi Kyaung to attack them, waving two red flags and "charmed" handkerchiefs. The rebels fired a few shots but without effect. On the villagers returning fire, seven rebels dropped dead. Those who survived the villagers' volley fled precipitately, leaving behind one local made gun, the two flags and many handkerchiefs. The pursuit was taken up by parties of police and villagers. Eleven arrests were effected. Four of the prisoners were found wounded. Both the rebel leaders were among those killed.

All the dead rebels and the men under arrest are local men from villages near Daiku.—A.P.

No More Party Quarrel In Bengal Congress Committee

ARBITRATION AWARD

Both Parties Acquitted Of All Charges

CALCUTTA, Sept. 26.

With the consent of both the parties Mr. M. S. Aney, arbitrator appointed by the Congress Working Committee to enquire into the Bengal Congress election disputes, passed an award to-day the outstanding feature of which is the suspension of the present executive of the Provincial Congress and its replacement by a joint executive consisting of twenty-four persons with an equal number from each party and with a nominee of the arbitrator as President. This executive functions from to-day till the general election in January or February next. So far as Calcutta Corporation is concerned the award states that it will not be interfered with by an outside body either joint executive or district Congress Committees. Concluding Mr. Aney drops the enquiry, acquitting the parties of all charges.—A. P.

Reassuring News From Srinagar

SIMLA, Sept. 26.

Latest news from Srinagar is distinctly reassuring. Parade of troops has had an excellent effect. Crowd has dispersed and has not reassembled. All is quiet in Islamabad.—A. P.

THE
BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Gandhi Number
will
Be out during
the first week
of October
Price As. 4.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Ltd., by VINAYAK MADHAVRAO PAWAR, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Jari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.